# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MARCH 1, 1893. NO. 48



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.39 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12:12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6:25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

| NORTH. Mail, No. 5. | NORTH. Mixed, No. 3. | NORTH. Mixed, No. 1. | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 4. | SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m | am | | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. |
| 12 50 | 9 15 | 6 00 | Robertsdale | 8 09 | 11 56 | 2 40 |
| 1 03 | 9 26 | 6 13 | Cook's | 7 57 | 11 43 | 2 29 |
| 1 17 | 9 39 | 6 27 | Cole's | 7 43 | 11 29 | 2 16 |
| 1 46 | 10 09 | 6 57 | Saltillo | 7 13 | 10 54 | 1 36 |
| 1 54 | 10 16 | 7 05 | Three Springs | 6 55 | 10 45 | 1 29 |
| 2 07 | 10 29 | 7 20 | *Beersville | 6 42 | 10 19 | 1 16 |
| | | 7 35 am. | Rockhill | 6 30a 6 56p | | |
| 2 22 | 10 42 | 7 56 | | | 9 56 | 12 56 |
| 2 47 | 10 58 | 7 55 | Shirley | 6 40 | 9 38 | 12 40 |
| 2 56 | 11 06 | 8 05 | *Augh. Mills | 6 33 | 9 30 | 12 33 |
| 3 25 | 11 20 | 8 25 | Mount Union | 6 20 | 9 15 | 12 20 |

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 12 | WEST. No. 10 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 9 | EAST No. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 36 | 9 35 | L Rockhill A | 6 30 | 4 50 |
| 6 29 | 9 28 | *Blacklog | 6 37 | 4 57 |
| 6 21 | 9 20 | *Cedar Rock | 5 45 | 5 05 |
| 6 17 | 9 16 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 49 | 5 15 |
| 6 11 | 9 10 | *Shade Gap | 6 55 | 5 07 |
| 5 59 | 8 53 | Stair | 7 07 | 5 27 |
| 5 50 | 8 44 | A Goshorn L | 7 16 | 5 36 |

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa


### LITTLE THINGS.

A cup of water timely brought,
An offered easy chair,
A turning of the window blind,
That all may feel the air;
An early flower bestowed unasked,
A light and cautious tread,
A voice to softest whispers hushed
To spare an aching head—
Oh, things like these, though little things,
The purest love disclose,
As fragrant atoms in the air
Reveal the hidden rose.

—*Housekeeper's Weekly.*

## The Phantom Train.

BY ARCHIE R. EGGLESON.

It was the summer of 1888, known as the wet season. It rained continually from the 1st of April till July, and on every third or fourth day the drizzle changed to a heavy shower. Roads were impassable, and even railway traffic came to a standstill.

I was employed by the Great Western Road, and stationed at Westgate, a beautiful town, not very large, but the center of a piece of magnificent scenery. To the north a majestic grove of oaks towered up from the banks of the Big Stowe River which flowed sullenly along on its southwesterly course, leaving the little city a short distance to the east. A blacksmith shop, two or three stores, a restaurant and hotel, a church and a school-house which was lighted up by the pleasant face of the postmaster's only daughter Stella, made up the public buildings of the place, with the addition of the depot and grain warehouse where but little business was transacted during the flood.

About a mile northward the railway bridge spanned the Big Stowe, and I had been requested by the bridge foreman to make a trip out to the structure every day just before dark to see that the approaches were safe, as in every storm the river, already swollen to full banks, would lap the end of the long bridge and whirl fiercely around the piers.

I slept in my office, as duty compelled me to remain there quite late at night, and it was but little trouble to change my lounge into a bed. I had also a corner occupied by a pony instrument on which at odd moments through the day I instructed a young student in the art of telegraphy, feeling thankful for something to help me to pass away time in such dull weather.

One sultry evening, after a few hours of clear sky, I placed my railway-tricycle on the track preparatory to making my evening trip to the bridge. Heavy banks of clouds could be seen in the west, and there was an ominous stillness in the air that made me anxious to make a speedy trip.

It was a toilsome journey, and the perspiration gathered on my forehead, and my breath became short, before I finished it; but although I found the water higher than it had been, it was not more dangerous to the bridge.

Upon my return I took care to have my switch-lights trimmed and placed out earlier than usual, and hastily partook of supper, for already the low muttering of distant thunder foretold a heavy storm and a bad night. When it broke at last I was alone in my office, and the crackling of the telegraph instruments, as the lightning played around them, resembled the firing of a small pistol. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew as if it would demolish everything before it.

I sat listening to the efforts of the despatcher to make his train orders plain, and when his continued repetitions made me nervous, fell back on my guitar for consolation. After playing every mournful melody I could think of, I spread out my bed and dropped on it, to rest, if not to sleep. For some time I heard the rain beating against the window and the wind rushing under the cornice of the depot and creeping along the rafters with sobs like those of a child; then I dozed off to sleep, and nothing troubled me.

I awoke suddenly to find myself sitting up in bed, and to hear the pony instrument working clearly, as if handled by masterly fingers. I was spellbound, for the apparatus was connected with the main line, and there was no one in the room; but it clicked distinctly, and my blood curdled as I recognized the call that is used on the wires only for those messages that are always sent to an operator's ear—the "death signal." Who was sending it?

I sprang out of bed, turned my lamps higher, seized my fountain-pen and made ready to copy. The message ran as follows:

"From Austin to C. W. G., Oelwein. Number Four Night Limited went down at Big Stowe bridge. Fifth and sixth trestle washed out. Seventy-three killed. K. C."

I read and re-read this till my own writing looked strange to me as it lay on the desk, and then glanced at the clock. It was a quarter to one. Number Four was due at Westgate at half-past two. So the message was sent an hour and a quarter before the train would reach the place of the wreck!

At that minute, the piercing whistle of a locomotive broke upon the night air. I glanced from the window and saw the red light of an approaching train some fifty yards away. Throwing on my coat and picking up my lantern I made my way to the platform, saying aloud:

"The bridge was all right last night. It is surely all right now."

I stood a long time waiting for the train to pass by. Number—— Limited stopped at Westgate, but it came no nearer and it made no sound. Then I saw that it was going at full speed through a country with which I was not familiar. The faithful engineer stood in his cab, with his hand on the throttle, guiding through the darkness the human freight that was trusted to him for safe delivery; and the fireman, in the shadow, looked out with a pallid face. They crossed streams and halted at stations; the bell rang and the whistle echoed, but there was no rumble of wheels.

By and by I began to recognize the stations as they came to them. There was the New Hampton depot, with the passengers crowding about the steps, and friends meeting and parting at the door of the car. The conductor walked out with his train-orders in his head. The mail-ponches were exchanged, and the phantom train went on again.

Next came Fredericksburg, then Sumner, and then—O terrible fate!—I could hear the humming roar and the panting of the engine; I could see the turbulent waters of the Big Stowe lashing the approaches of the long bridge. The train was slowing up to cross it. I held my breath. It was in the center of the great structure. The engineer was calling for brakes. I could hear the escaping steam; and the next instant it had plunged headlong into the black, seething mass of water beneath!

I dropped on my knees and gave not a scream, but the wildest yell that ever came from mortal lips. A moment later, I was fully awake lying on the office floor, where I had fallen during my nightmare.

Some time elapsed before I could determine that it was all a dream. I turned up my lamps, examined the little instrument that had clicked off the warning message, looked for a copy of it on my desk, and at last resolved that, as I had ample time, I would go out to Stowe and examine the bridge before Number Four was due. If everything was right, no one on the trip need ever know of my dream.

It was but the work of a moment to get out my tricycle and light up the head-lamp, and I was soon whirling away toward the river. The storm had passed, leaving a bank of copper-colored clouds in the east and the moon shining dimly in the far west.

As I drew nearer, the hoarse voice of the Big Stowe became a roar, and I found the track covered with water. The tricycle had to be abandoned, and I continued my way on foot through still deeper waters till I reached the bridge. I passed easily over the first four trestles, and was angry to find that I had such faith in the mysterious message that I was expecting danger in the fifth and sixth. When I stopped and swung my lantern out ahead of me, its gleam, aided by the moonlight, showed me thirty-two feet of rail vibrating to and fro over a yawing chasm, where the mad waters laughed and leaped and shrieked as if a demon controlled them. The fifth and sixth trestles were washed away, and I knew by a warning scream of the locomotive that Number Four had just left Sumner.

There was no help for it; I must cross that gap on the rail and flag the train that was coming through the darkness to death and destruction. I crouched down and began my passage for life, taking my lantern between my teeth, that I might have the use of both hands. The least dizziness or weakness, the slightest loss of balance, would plunge me into the waves below, and the train would be lost.

I crawled carefully along; now I was moving successfully, now I was trembling—now the swaying of the rail was turning my head! I was two-thirds of the way across when I heard the train coming; a few steps more, and the headlight of old Number Four came swiftly around a curve and bore down the long grade.

I was like a madman; in my excitement, my teeth shut themselves tightly on the wire handle of my lantern, and I crept like a beast of prey to the firm footing that lay before me, where I stopped long enough to take my light in my hand and wave the danger signal. As I ran lightly up the track, I waved it in a dozen shapes and shouted at the top of my voice, though I knew no one would hear me. The terrible strain on my nerves gave way when I climbed up on the engine and tried to explain matters to the engineer, who had halted three hundred feet from the bridge. I got through with an incoherent sentence in which "message" and "phantom train" repeated themselves, and then I believe I cried—at least the boys say I did; but they never called it babyish; and the whole crew called my dream a wonderful coincidence.—*New York Ledger.*

### Our National Colors.

Written for the ITEM.

What does the flag of the United States of America mean? Does it not mean something to every American born or naturalized citizen of these United States? It is the flag for which our forefathers fought that we might be a free and independent people. Here in this beautiful land of ours, millions of armed men battled for the right and breasted on hundreds of fields the iron storms of war. These brave and heroic men founded the first Republic over which our grand flag now waves. That flag is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be. It means equal rights; it means the right of free speech shall be granted to all beneath its folds; it means that these United States have been dedicated to freedom; it means universal education, light for every mind, knowledge for every child; it means that the people down South shall have the same rights as those up North; it means that the rich cannot usurp authority over the poor. It canopies all alike. That flag was given to the air in the Revolution's darkest days (January the first, 1776). It represents the sufferings of the past and the glories yet to come. Should not this flag be waving in the air from every school house in this land? I say that it should, but some will say, what good would it do? I would just say, what good does anything do? This flag will do as much good as anything else of like nature. How do we know what good any thing is going to do until we try it? Does a farmer know for a certainty that he is going to raise a crop when he is preparing the ground for that crop or does he expect a crop without any preparation? He prepares the soil for the receiving of the wheat; after he has done all he can, he trusts to providence for the result. Therefore, if we teach our boys and girls patriotic principles in their youth, we might be the means of preparing or cultivating their young mind for good and noble things, and it might be the means of making useful men and women out of them. Parents, you cannot afford to let your children grow up in ignorance—blood of your blood and bone of your bone. Therefore, teach them the history of our flag; tell them what it means; instill inspiration in them. It is better to get up inspiration, or to give inspiration than information, for if a person has inspiration he will get the information. This flag means that the school house is the fortress of liberty. Therefore, my friends, prepare that tender mind for the receiving of the seed and trust to God for the result. A. W.


—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by T. M. Logan.

# THE PRECIOUS METALS.

## The Past Year's Production of Gold and Silver.

## The Total Estimated Metallic Stock of the World.

E. O. Leech, the Director of the United States Mint, has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892.

The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately $33,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years. The product of silver from our own mines is placed at 58,000,000 ounces, of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of $50,750,000, and of the coining value in silver dollars of $74,089,900. This is a falling off of 331,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year.

The amount of silver purchased by the Government during the year, under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,725 fine ounces, costing $47,394,291, an average of 87¼ cents per fine ounce From this silver 6,383,245 silver dollars were coined during the year.

The imports of gold aggregated $18,165,056, and the exports $76,735,592, a net loss of gold of $58,570,536. The silver imports aggregated $31,450,968, and the exports $37,531,301, an excess of silver exports of $6,090,333.

The Director reviews the recent movement of gold from the United States, commencing in May, 1888. During the last year, that is, from February 19, 1892, when the last movement commenced, to February 15, 1893, the export of gold from the Port of New York has aggregated $90,728,639.

The total metallic stock on January 1, 1893, was estimated (to have been Gold, $649,788,020, silver, $593,365,365, total, $1,243,153,385. The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year $39,005,000, while the stock of silver increased $46,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the Treasury) was $1,611,321,763 on January 1, 1893, an increase of $18,928,124 during the year.

There was an increase of over $12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year. Of this increase $2,000,000 was from Australia, and over $9,000,000 from South Africa. The total silver product of the world increased during the last calendar years 7,000,000 ounces, occasioned by an increase of 4,600,000 ounces in the product of Mexican mines, and 2,400,000 in the product of the mines in Australia.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

EDISON, the electrician, has 260 women in his employ.

AMERICA is educating its boys to be skilled mechanics and artisans.

A NATIONAL organization of Furriers' Unions is about to be formed.

IT is estimated that $52,000,000 was lost in strikes between the years 1881 and 1887.

IN Atlanta, Ga., there are 2700 working women; in Augusta 1750, not including dressmakers and milliners.

THE striking cotton spinners in Lancashire, England, have agreed to accept a reduction of 2½ per cent. in their wages.

THERE are 32,000 members of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Association, with a pension fund amounting to $22,000.

THE Santa Fe Railroad Company has threatened to discharge its station agents unless they withdraw from the Brotherhood of Stationmen.

AFTER six years of war with organized labor, Amos Whittely, of Muncie, Ind., the one time reaper king, has been compelled to sell his holdings and retire from business.

BOSS painters in England are agitating for the establishment of a central organization for the purpose of issuing diplomas of technical ability to employers and employes.

PUDDLERS' wages have been reduced from $3.50 to $3 a ton in the Reading Rolling Mill Company, Reading, Penn. The wages of the other mill hands have been reduced fifteen per cent.

ACCORDING to a writer in the London City Press, the only working mechanic who has ever been honored with burial within the walls of Westminster Abbey was George Graham, the clockmaker, of Fleet street.

COLORED longshoremen, taken to New York City from Texas to work on the Mallory Line of steamers and docks, East River, were discharged to avert a strike of the white laborers. The colored men worked at a reduction of five cents an hour.

A GERMAN woman, Frau Dr. von Wettstein Adels, spent three months as a common factory hand at Chemnitz and in the neighborhood, working in five different factories, gathering material for a work on the subject of women textile workers.

W. T. LEWIS, Ohio's Labor Statistician, reports for 1892, "that 15,599 miners were paid $5,455,279.17 for mining 7,617,717 tons, making the average wages of pick mining $349.72, and the average tonnage per miner 488. The average number of days worked per miner was 193½."

LABOR troubles are anticipated in Japan. The natives work twelve to seventeen hours daily for a few cents, and are now beginning to realize that shorter hours are in force in foreign countries. They intend to agitate for laws shortening the hours of labor and regulating the pay.

RAILROAD men are preparing to demand the enforcement of the twenty-car ordinance, as it pertains to freight trains. The men say that if the law were enforced a good many grade-crossing and other accidents might be avoided. There is also a movement on foot to introduce an ordinance to hold railroad corporations responsble for the obstruction of crossings, and another providing that in the moving of trains from one road to another the engine shall always be ahead.

# CENTENARIANS DEAD.

### Mrs. Catharine Ross, of Nova Scotia, Leaves 208 Grandchildren.

Three of the oldest people in Nova Scotia died within a week. One was Malcom McMullin, aged 100. He lived at Catalone, Cape Breton, with his son, grandson and great-grandson, and for years past it was a daily occurrence to see the four generations working in the fields together.

Mrs. Catharine Ross, of Northeast Margaree, died, aged 101, leaving 203 grandchildren. Mrs. Donald Chisholm, aged 102, died at Guysboro Intervale.

IN the British House of Commons a resolution prevailed citing the editor of the London Times to appear and apologize for misstatements concerning the Irish.

# CONGRESSMEN RESCUERS

### In a Smash-Up Where Four Persons Were Killed.

The first section of the special train bearing President Harrison's party to New York to attend the naturalization of the steamship New York crashed into the middle of a Westchester local train at Thirty-second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Penn., killing four persons and injuring fifteen others.

The killed were: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mintzer, Jr., Media, Penn.; the Rev. James Walker, Lenni, Penn., Miss Marie R. Reed, Media, Penn.

The collision occurred just as the local train had started from South street station. The rear tracks cross at an acute angle, and the engine of the special struck the third car of the other train near the middle, cutting it in two. The car was filled with people coming to the city, most of them being women.

The Rev. James Walker was cut almost in two, E. L. Mintzer was completely decapitated, while his wife, sitting at his side, had the life crushed out of her. Miss Marie Reed was still alive when taken from the wreck, but died while being taken to the University Hospital.

The section of the express which ran into the local train was occupied by the Congressional delegation, President Harrison and the members of the Cabinet occupying the second section. Almost as soon as the crash occurred the Congressmen were out of their cars and doing excellent service in rescuing the people from the wreck. Foremost among the rescuers was Congressman John B. Robinson, from whose district all the people in the wrecked car came. His companions included Congressmen Payne, of New York; Dingley and Boutelle, of Maine; Durborrow, of Illinois; Belknap, of Michigan; Cooper, of Indiana, and others.

The section bearing President Harrison and the Cabinet was held at Gray's Ferry, and the distinguished travelers alighted and viewed the wreck. After a detention of about an hour the tracks were cleared and the special continued on its way. Several versions of the cause of the collision were given.

BRADSTREET'S reports the available stock of wheat in the United States and Canada on February 1 as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, 107,255,000 bushels; west of the Rockies, 6,457,000 bushels.

# THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| 8 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice | $2 45 | @ | $2 50 |
| Medium, 1892, choice | 2 15 | @ | 2 20 |
| Pea, 1892, choice | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| Red kidney, 1892, choice | 2 85 | @ | 3 00 |
| Red kidney, poor to fair | — | @ | — |
| Lima, Cal., per bush | 2 15 | @ | 2 20 |
| Green peas, 1892, per bbl | — | @ | 2 00 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—St. & Penn, extra | — | @ | — |
| St. & Penn., firsts | — | @ | — |
| Western, firsts | 27 | @ | 28 |
| Western, seconds | 24 | @ | 26 |
| Western, thirds | 22 | @ | 23 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras | 28 | @ | — |
| Half tubs and pails, 1sts | 25 | @ | 26 |
| Half tubs and pails, 2ds | 24 | @ | 24 |
| Welsh tubs, extras | — | @ | — |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts | 25 | @ | 26 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Western—Im. creamery, 1sts | 24 | @ | 25 |
| W. Im. creamery, 2ds | 21 | @ | 22 |
| W. Im. creamery, 3ds | — | @ | — |
| Western Factory, fresh, firsts | 21 | @ | 22 |
| W. Factory, seconds | 19 | @ | 20 |
| W. Factory and dairy, 3ds | 17 | @ | 18 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State factory—Full cream, white, fancy | 12 | @ | — |
| Full cream, colored, fancy | 12 | @ | — |
| Full cream, good to prime | 11 | @ | 11¼ |
| Part skims, choice | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 7 | @ | 8 |
| Part skims, common | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Full skims | 1 | @ | 2½ |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 28½ | @ | — |
| Western—Fresh, fancy | 28 | @ | 28½ |
| Limed—State, | — | @ | — |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples—King, per bbl | — | @ | — |
| Baldwin, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Greening, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 25 |
| Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb | — | @ | — |
| W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb | — | @ | — |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. | 8 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1892, fair to choice | 23 | @ | 24 |
| 1891, prime | 16 | @ | 21 |
| 1892, common to good | 19 | @ | 23 |
| Old odds | 6 | @ | 10 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| Western, per lb | 14 | @ | — |
| Spring Chickens, local, lb | — | @ | 13 |
| Western per lb | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| Roosters, old, per lb | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 12 | @ | 13½ |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair | 85 | @ | 1 12 |
| Western, per pair | 80 | @ | 1 00 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 1 62 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 40 | @ | 45 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.** | | | |
| Turkeys, per lb | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Chickens—Phila., per lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Western, per lb | 14 | @ | — |
| Fowls—St. and West., per lb | 14 | @ | — |
| Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Eastern, per lb | — | @ | — |
| Spring, L. I., per lb | — | @ | — |
| Geese—Western, per lb | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz | 3 00 | @ | — |
| White, per doz | 4 00 | @ | — |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes—State, per bbl | 2 37 | @ | 2 62 |
| Jersey, prime, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 37 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl. | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl. | — | @ | 2 62 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100 | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl. | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Eastern, red, per bbl | 3 50 | @ | 3 75 |
| State, per bbl | 3 25 | @ | 3 75 |
| Squash—Marrow, per barrel, | — | @ | 2 25 |
| Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl. | — | @ | — |
| South Jersey, per bbl | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Celery, near by, doz. bunches | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | — | @ | — |
| Patents | 4 40 | @ | 4 65 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 79 | @ | 80¼ |
| Rye—State | 57 | @ | 61 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 65 | @ | 67 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | 49 | @ | 53 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | 37¾ | @ | 38 |
| Mixed Western | 37½ | @ | 39¼ |
| Hay—Good to Choice | 65 | @ | 90 |
| Straw—Long Rye | 65 | @ | 67½ |
| Lard—City Steam | — | @ | 12.50c |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, City dressed | 7½ | @ | 9¼ |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 20 00 | @ | 55 00 |
| Calves, City dressed | 8 | @ | 12½ |
| Sheep, per 100 lbs | 4 00 | @ | 5 60 |
| Lambs, per lb | 5 | @ | 9 |
| Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs | 8 25 | @ | 8 50 |
| Dressed | 10 | @ | 11 |

### No Cobblers Nowadays.

There is no sense in calling a shoemaker of modern times a cobbler. The nearest thing to a cobbler to-day is the custom made man who confines his attention exclusively to that one branch. Machinery for making shoes in great quantities and in sections is of comparative recent date, and prior to its adoption, the shoemaker, or cobbler, did the entire business, from taking the measure to collecting the money. In small towns and villages he literally performed the entire process himself, having insufficient trade to justify the employment of an assistant, and in larger cities he superintended the work from beginning to end himself. The labor saving wonders of the times have practically swept this man out of the field, and there are few members of the trade who are really cobblers.—New York Journal.

### Mexican Domestic Animals.

The ancient Mexican knew nothing of the use of beasts of burden. The llama was wild and seemingly undesirable for domestic purposes. From the bison, sheep and goat they derive little or no benefit. The dog has always been a favored animal with the Mexicans, and has been used as a beast of burden to carry their tents and draw their baggage, as among the savage Comanches of North America. In the days before Cortes and his conquering hosts invaded the Aztec Kingdom the natives kept only the small, dumb dog, which they fattened for the table. The Spaniards introduced horned cattle and horses, which subsequently roamed wild, and to this day vast herds and droves occupy the plains of Jalisco, Durango, Zacatecas and Chihuahua.—St. Louis Republic.

It is said forty-two young men of Atchison, Kan., have taken an oath not to be found in company with a woman who wears hoop-skirts.

### Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

### A Garden Started Free of Charge.

This is a special offer made to the readers of this paper by the great seed house of Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co., New York. The full particulars are contained in their advertisement, published in this issue. This is certainly a remarkable proposition and one that has not been exceeded even in these days of great inducements.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

SUDDEN WEATHER CHANGES cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.


# Hood's Cures

*Son of John L. McMurray*

Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

## A Father's Gratitude

### Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

*White Swelling and Scrofula Cured.*

"I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was **may know how to be cured.** When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

**A Confirmed Cripple.**

The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To **our great surprise,** Hood's Sarsaparilla not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. McMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

# RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

**Do Not Be Deceived**

with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

# AGENTS! RENT PAYERS!!

**BORROWERS!!!**

If you want to own a home, if you want to pay off a mortgage, if you want to invest your money at the highest rate of interest consistent with safety; if you want a permanent, lucrative agency for a building and loan association, with $1,000,000 assets and $100,000 deposited with Banking Department; if any of above wants are yours then write the GRANITE STATE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, Pulitzer Building, New York.

**FREE** AN OPTICAL ILLUSION; amusing and instructive. Send name, address and one cent stamp to PEEK & SON, *CORNER 47th STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK*

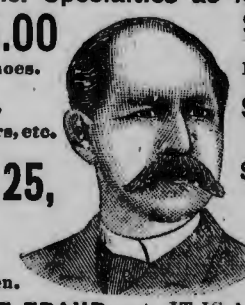
**$50** weekly made by bright men; staple article; mills & factories. Blackwell & Co., 90 Nassau St., N. Y.

# "August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

**PATENTS** W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C 40-page book free.

# W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

**Other Specialties as follows:**

$4.00 & $5.00 Fine Sewed Shoes.

$3.50 Police, Farmers, etc.

$2.50, $2.25, $2.00 For Working Men.

$2.00 & $1.75 For Boys and Youths.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.

$2.50 & $2.00 For Ladies.

$1.75 Misses.

**BEWARE OF FRAUD.** Ask for and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised, as thousands can testify. DO YOU WEAR THEM?

Exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Free to any one promising to buy W. L. Douglas Shoes when next purchasing. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

**We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.**

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

# HALL'S

★ ★ ★

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

**HALL'S CATARRH CURE** IS TAKEN **INTERNALLY,** and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

# CATARRH

**TESTIMONIALS:**

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

**Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines**

**PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.**

# CURE

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

**F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.**

Testimonials sent free on application. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

**"Fool's Haste is Nae Speed." Don't Hurry the Work Unless You Use**

# SAPOLIO

# AN EXODUS OF FARMERS.

## Many Hundreds of Illinois Families Moving West.

### Leaving on Account of the High Price of Land.

A despatch from Clinton, Ill., says: A big exodus of Livingston County agriculturists, to Southwest Minnesota and Northwest Iowa points, is taking place.

It requires three solid trains to transport the stock, farm implements, household goods, etc. The first train started over the Illinois Central Railroad a few days ago, and the last will leave for its destination over the same railroad shortly. All the persons in the party have purchased farms on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. The decrease of the population of the county by this one move means 100 citizens distributed in thirty-four families. Land in this section has risen in value from $5) an acre to $100. Those who have disposed of their small farms here at these high prices and invested the money in land on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad at about $30 an acre were able to buy entire sections of soil there. This present exodus of agriculturists represents a holding of nearly 100,000 acres of as rich land as there is in Minnesota or Iowa. Undoubtedly fifty families in all will move out of Livingston County this spring.

De Witt County is in the heart of Illinois and the centre of rich corn belt lands. In one day sixty-five persons, with children enough to make 100 passengers, with thirty-two cars of goods, stock and farm implements, left for the town of Imperial, Neb. Three-fourths of them were well known and quite successful farmers of the county. One large passenger coach and two vestibule cars with chairs are with the special trains.

Public opinion assigns many reasons for the movement west from Central Illinois, of which this is but one instance. The rapid rise to high value of lands on which the occupants in former years toiled hard for meagre profits has bred a desire to sell and use the money in land speculations. Another cause quite evident among the emigrants was the desire to provide homes for the children rapidly growing to manhood and womanhood. The hope of purchasing homes in this region is an utterly forlorn one.

# FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### In the Senate.

52D DAY.—The Senate spent the day on the Sundry Civil bill. Several ammendments making appropriations for public buildings were passed.

53D DAY.—William Lindsay, new Senator from the State of Kentucky in place of Mr. Carlisle, took the oath of office——The credentials of William V. Allen as Senator from the State of Nebraska from March 4th next in place of Mr. Paddock were placed on file——The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

54TH DAY.—Washington's farewell address was read——The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

55TH DAY.—Within less than an hour two of the general appropriation bills—the Diplomatic and Consular and the Military Academy—were read, considered, and passed. There was no discussion on either of the bills——The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up.

56TH DAY.—The Senate took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and all the committee amendments were agreed to. The Senators voted themselves clerks at a cost of $44,276 a year. They also voted to continue the Utah Commission and increase the appropriation for the Civil Service Commissioners. No further progress was made in the Legislative bill——The Senate bill to authorize the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company to construct and operate a railway line through the Indian Territory was passed.

57TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to appropriate $75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets. The bill was then passed——Business was then suspended in order that fitting tribute might be paid to the memory of the late Representative Francis B. Spinola, of New York. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hill and Hiscock.

### In the House.

55TH DAY.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill and the Naval and Agricultural Appropriation bills passed.

56TH DAY.—Filibusterers opposing the Car-Coupler bill consumed the day session and the House was held in session into the night and adjourned at 6 o'clock a. m. without accomplishing anything.

57TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed——Mr. Hatch failed to call up the Anti-Option bill.

58TH DAY—A bill was passed for the relief of George W. Jones, late United States Minister to New Grenada (now the United States of Columbia)——Mr. Herbert, Cleveland's selection for the navy portfolio, was cheered as he entered the House. His short speech in acknowledgment was greeted with long and loud applause, and then Mr. Herbert held a levee in the rear of hall——The conference report on the Army bill was then agreed to——The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up against a vain attempt to call up the Anti-Option bill.

59TH DAY.—Mr. Harter introduced a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio and upon equal terms——Mr. Peel moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of general appropriation bills. Mr. Hatch opposed this motion with his Anti-Option bill, but Mr. Peel's motion was agreed to—yeas, 148, nays, 84, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed——At 4:30 o'clock the House then took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills——The galleries were crowded when the House met in the evening. A motion to proceed to the consideration of private pension bills was responded to by 135 members, and a call of the House was ordered, to which 146 members responded. This being short of a quorum, the House at 9:10 adjourned.

60TH DAY.—The first bill on the calendar was the Indian Appropriation bill. This bill Mr. Holman requested should be passed over for the present. Mr. Hatch objected, and the committee was compelled to rise to submit the question to the House, which decided that the bill should be passed over——The committee having resumed its session the Sunday Civil bill was taken up, and discussed——The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended, the House proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia. After eulogistic remarks by Meredith, Wise, Milliken, Kendall, Tucker and Jones, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

THE railroads in the Middle and New England States were badly crippled by the snowstorm.

RUFUS HATCH, the well-known Wall street man, died a few days ago. He had been ill for some time at his home in Westchester, N. Y. Rufus Hatch was born in 1832 in Wells, York County, Me.

GOVERNOR WERTS vetoed the three racing bills passed by the New Jersey Legislature.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Cleveland's Secretary of State, arrived in New York from the West. He met ex-Secretary of State Foster and then visited the Cleveland cottage at Lakewood.

THE New Jersey Assembly at Trenton passed the racing bills over Governor Werts's veto.

IT was announced from Lakewood, N. J., that Mr. Cleveland had selected Henry T. Thurber, of Detroit, Mich., the law partner of Don M. Dickinson, for the post of Private Secretary.

STATE TREASURER MORRISON, of Pennsylvania, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30 last, shows the net debt of the commonwealth on that date to be $2,696,592.23.

### South and West.

ASSISTANT CASHIER LEWIS REDWINE, of the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., is a defaulter. He disappeared with $25,000 in cash. It is known that he had stolen $85,000. The figures will probably reach $85,000.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, made an absolute and unqualified assignment of his property to Herman H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean; Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, and Judge Day, of Canton. The property is turned over without preference for the equal benefit of his creditors.

THE Gate City Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., closed its doors on account of Cashier Redwine's defalcation of $70,000.

THE Beaupre Mercantile Company, of St. Paul, Minn., a dry goods concern, failed with liabilities of $400,000.

FRANK HOLLAND was hanged in Brazoria, Texas, for murder. The execution was private.

COBB JACKSON, son of Captain Henry Jackson and a grandson of General Henry Jackson, and one of the most prominent and popular young men in the South, shot and killed himself at Atlanta, Ga. He had been greatly disturbed over the disappearance of his friend, Lewis Redwine, and his troubles connected with the closing of the Gate City National Bank.

REDWINE, the defaulting cashier of the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., who absconded with some $80,000, was caught in the suburbs of that city. He refused to talk and had no money with him.

AT Nashville, Tenn., in the Criminal Court, Harvey Weakly, on trial for murder, fell dead in the witness stand. When asked if he had killed the victim, Weakly said he hoped God would strike him dead if he had. Hardly had he spoken when he fell dead to the floor.

### Washington.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD qualified as Paymaster in the Army and has been detailed to accompany and pay the Bering Sea Commissioners.

THE Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the gunboat Bennington and the cruiser Newark at the Canary Islands with the Columbus caravels Nina and Pinta in convoy.

THE President nominated J. E. Cochran, of Nebraska, to be Consul of the United States at San Salvador; R. R. Lewellyn, of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the county of San Pete, in the Territory of Utah; Henry W. Raymond, of New York, to be examiner of claims for the Department of State.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Banton Hanchett, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge Jackson. He was born in Madison County, New York, in 1836. He has been an attorney and railroad counsel in his State for many years.

THE President approved the act granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-General Doubleday.

CONSIDERABLE interest attended the last meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution at Washington. It was the closing day of the session. Mrs. Stevenson, the wife of the Vice-President elect, was chosen President-General in place of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, deceased.

THE resignations of E. H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil, and John R. Pitkin, Minister to the Argentine Republic, were placed in the hands of the President.

### Foreign.

AN explosion at the Skalis mine in Styria caused fifteen deaths, besides twenty miners being more or less seriously injured. Six persons were drowned by the flooding of the Rudolf mine at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

THE Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, sailed from Liverpool for this country on the Teutonic.

A NEW Cabinet was formed in Portugal, with Senhor Ribeiro as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE Bering Sea Commission of Arbitration held a formal meeting in Paris and adjourned until March 23 1.

ELEVEN Sicilian brigands were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

ABOUT 250,000 spindles were started at Oldham, England, the cotton spinners accepting a reduction of 2½ per cent. in wages.

THE French steamer Donnai was sunk in a collision near Saigon, France. Seven persons were drowned.

M. JULES FERRY has been elected President of the French Senate by a majority of 148 votes.

THE English Liberals recaptured Circencester, their candidate having advocated Home Rule for Ireland; the by-election at Gateshead showed an increased majority for the Gladstonians.

# ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

### Fishing Boats Foundered and Much Wreckage Drifts Ashore.

The fishing boats Charlotte and Jessie foundered in a storm off Wick, Scotland. All the nineteen men in the boats were drowned.

A terrific storm swept the northeast coast of Scotland. Sleet and rain and occasionally hail fell along the whole northeastern coast. Much wreckrge drifted ashore, and reports of small losses of life at various points were received hourly.

A fishing boat went down with its nine occupants in a storm off Banff, on the Scotch coast.

THE Norton heirs won the suit to compel the city of Superior, Mich, to purchase $156,000 worth of land for park purposes.

### Clever Surgery.

William Frey, who resides on Washington avenue, Newport, Ky., has a ten year old daughter who was afflicted with a compound club foot. The bones were twisted and the foot turned to such an angle that the girl walked on the side of her ankle and the toes pointed directly up. A local surgeon wes asked to do something. He opened the foot and removed the bones, leaving a large hole in the foot. To remedy this the surgeon killed a large chicken, and taking the thigh bones sawed them to fit the spaces left by the removal of the foot bones. Antiseptics were applied, the incision closed and sewed up, and after the foot had been placed in proper position it was made firm by splints and left alone. The other day the splints were removed, when it was found the chicken bones had grown to the human bone, and the foot is now both sightly and useful. It is said to be the first case of the kind on record.—St. Louis Republic.

### She Dresses Dogs.

A dog tailor flourishes in Paris. This tailor is a woman, and her reception rooms cunningly cater to both mistress and pet. Here Prince Bow-wow has rugs, water bowls and biscuit jars, to refresh him during the trying-on processes. Here are the daintiest water-color pattern books to choose from, and anything from sealskin to chamois is provided. A green broadcloth lined and edged with seal, is a blanket that especially becomes milady's greyhound; but scarlet, edged with silver cordings and lined with quilted satin, is a gay coat for the toy terrier. A tailor-made doggie, with a gold clasp under his chin and a monogram well toward his tail, is a sign of the times in France.—Detroit Free Press.

### Found Petrified Palm Trees.

W. C. Hart, the Colorado geologist who been employed to assist in collecting the Wyoming mineral display for the World's Fair, has made a notable discovery near Rawlings, Wyoming. He has uncovered a bed of petrified palm trees, and yesterday shipped 4000 pounds of the find to Cheyenne. The specimens are rare and beautiful. Pieces for the display found near here will include flat rocks carrying prehistoric skeletons of birds and animals.—Chicago Herald.

### A Young Orange Tree's Big Fruit.

The capabilities of the Ojai valley in regard to citrus fruits cannot be better illustrated than by viewing a box of Washington navel oranges left at the Ojai office last Monday by W. E. Wilsie, whose ranch is the furthermost one at the eastern end of the valley. In the box were thirteen oranges, the entire crop of a two-year-old bud. The smallest one of the oranges measured 10½ inches in circumference, and weighed ten ounces; the largest one measured 12½ inches and weighed just one pound. The total circumference of the thirteen oranges was twelve feet four and three-quarter inches; the total weight nine pounds ten ounces. Old orange raisers know that this is precocious work for a tree two years old; it would have been robbed of its fruit early in the season if it had not been selected for an experiment. A close watch of this same tree will be kept next year, and results reported for the benefit of the public.—Nordhoff (Cal.) Ojai.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has a beautiful casket for perfumes that was presented to her by the Prince of Decca. It is of filigree gold and silver, wrought in the shape of a pagoda.


THE KIND THAT CURES

WESLEY STERRY,
Morristown, N. Y.

Kidney Trouble for 12 Years,
Completely Cured.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
MESSRS:—For 12 years I have been badly afflicted with **Kidney Trouble.** Two years ago I had **"La Grippe,"** which settled in my back. At times it was hard work for me to get around. Last Feb. I had another attack of **"La Grippe,"** which left me so bad I **could hardly get across the room.** Our merchant advised me to try a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I did so, and have taken **three** bottles of SARSAPARILLA and one bottle of DANA'S PILLS, and I am **COMPLETELY CURED. No trouble with Kidneys; no backache; good appetite,** and I never felt better in my life. You may publish this if you wish, as **every word is true.**

Yours truly,
Morristown, N. Y. WESLEY STERRY.

GENTS:—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Sterry, and know his statements are **true**
Respectfully, A. F. & C. F. MCNEILL.

**Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast Maine.**

N Y N U—9

**Garfield Tea** Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 310 W. 125th St., N.Y.

**Cures Sick Headache**

**MUST HAVE** Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROHARD, Phila., Pa

**$75.00** To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 3 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

**GOITRE** or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used **MOTHER'S FRIEND** before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
*BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,*
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. *ATLANTA, GA.*

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM
The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for stamps.
AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY.
1 box two months' supply } Sent by mail or at most Drug-
1 " one month's supply } gists. Try It and Be Well.
ROOT, BARK & BLOSSOM, Newark, N. J.

# A Word
## To American Housewives.

*I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market.*
*It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.*
*Marion Harland*

*Author of "Common Sense in the Household"*

Peter Henderson & Co. of New York.

Will be Glad to Start a

GARDEN

For any one, in this anniversary year,
FREE OF CHARGE.

HOW? *IN THIS WAY.*

Send them 25 cts. to pay postage and packing and they will mail you gratis, their JUBILEE YEAR COLLECTION of SEEDS, consisting of Succession Cabbage, New York Lettuce, Ponderosa Tomato, Bonfire Pansy, Zebra Zinnia, and Shirley Poppies. (The six packets of seeds named, composing the Jubilee Year Collection, cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 50 cents.)

BUT THIS IS NOT ALL,

for with every Collection they will also add, Free, their Catalogue for 1893 of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," provided you will state where you saw this advertisement. Every copy of this grand Catalogue alone costs 25 cts., and its 150 pages are strewn with hundreds of new engravings, and embellished with eight beautiful colored plates, all of which truthfully portray the Cream of everything in Seeds and Plants.

EVERY EMPTY ENVELOPE
Is worth to the buyer 25 cents.

Purchasers of the Jubilee Year Collection will receive the seeds in a red envelope, which they should preserve, because every such envelope, when enclosed with an order for goods selected from the Catalogue here referred to, will be accepted as a cash payment of 25 cts. on every order amounting to $1.00 and upward. These Collections can be written for, or if more convenient, be obtained at the stores of PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York, where Seeds, Plants, etc., are sold at retail all the year round. Postage stamps accepted as cash.

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W. BAKER & CO.'S
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THE GREAT
TAKE THE BEST
COUGH CURE
25c 50c & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

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3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

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SLOTTED
CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
**Ask your dealer for them,** or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.*


### MILL CREEK.

Miss Minnie Simpson visited friends and attended local institute in Mapleton on Saturday.

Mrs. Eliza Green is suffering from an attack of pneumonia. At this writing she is improving.

Any person desiring to purchase a canine can find one, and of the best species, by calling on a certain man in Mill Creek.

Alfred Smucker sold his personal property on Saturday, and we understand he will quit farming and take up his residence in Huntingdon. Mrs. Smucker has been in delicate health for some time and is now in Philadelphia receiving treatment.

Elmer Hamilton, one of Huntingdon county's most successful school teachers, was a visitor to the Mill Creek schools on Tuesday, Mr. Hamilton having no school on that day on account of the election being held in the school house in which he teaches.

Rev. Strayer preached in the Baptist church on last Sunday forenoon. Rev. Strayer's sermons are always interesting and instructive, and his faithfulness in the work is shown by the harmony which exists in the church and the high esteem in which his congregation regard him.

Those who went to see "Mother Goose" played on the evenings of 22nd and 23d were all highly pleased with the entertainment. Most of those who took part were little folks, and the way in which each part was delivered and represented could not help but call forth admiration from the audience, and also reflects credit on the manager of the play, J. G. Hicks, and is another demonstration of his patience in training little folks for entertainments.

Following is the report of the fifth month of our schools:

*No. 1 School—Miss Flora Himes, Teacher.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole attendance, | 27 | 16 | 43 |
| Average " | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| Per cent. of | 86 | 78 | 82 |

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Cora Shingler, Bertha Swiler, Cloyd Levy and Guy Hicks. Visitors. 12.

*No. 2 School—L. R. Smith, Teacher.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole attendance, | 23 | 14 | 37 |
| Average " | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| Per cent. of " | 94 | 82 | 88 |

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Enva O'Connor. Bessie Horton, Maggie Carothers, Elmer Tate, Chalmer Simpson, Roy Menold, Duane Hicks, Duffy Himes. Visitors, 8.

### PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

Judging from the weather of the past week, we think the ground-hog is a fraud.

The recent snows, followed by unusually high winds, completely blockaded a large proportion of our roads, all of which are not open yet.

There will be a sociable held at Trough Creek Grange hall on Wednesday evening, March 8. Oysters and ice cream will be had for sale. All are cordially invited to attend.

Prof. Giffin finished his first term of vocal music at Trough Creek and Newburg last week and will begin a second term at each place this week. We are well pleased with his method of instruction.

A man named Wm. Fare, employed by C. H. Boyer, met with a serious accident last week resulting in a broken leg, a cut on his head and some bruises. At the time the accident happened he was chopping a tree against which was leaning a dead tree. The dead tree broke loose and fell to the ground with the above result.

On last Wednesday about 2 o'clock about 65 invited guests assembled, despite the almost unfaceable storm, at T R. Baker's, of Newburg, to witness the marriage of his daughter, Mary, to W. S McClain, of this place. After the ceremony was over and all had fared sumptuously they were greeted by an old fashioned serenade. They were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. We extend congratulations to the happy couple.

### TROUGH CREEK.

Jesse Chilcott and wife took a drive to the Lick Ridges on Sunday, to see Aunt Katie Foust. They found the old lady in good health and good spirits.

J. F. Swope had three sheep killed last Friday night. Suspicion rested so strongly upon Mr. Swope's own dog and Mr. Hollabaugh's that Harry Greenland's services were called on to dispose of them.

The bill prepared by the game association for the legislature to take action on we think is right only that it should prohibit the killing of partridges at any time, as they are certainly the most harmless and useful bird that flies. Being almost entirely insectivorous, they are certainly the farmer's best feathered friend. And again we think it would be good to make it a penal offence for any one to be found in the woods with a gun outside the hunting season.

The election is over, and, as usual, some are satisfied with the result while others are dissatisfied. The two gentlemen elected for school directors are men of unimpeachable character, and are both personally interested in the education of the rising generation, and I venture will do their whole duty. The gentleman elected for auditor will see that the people's money is not recklessly squandered as it has been. The officers-eleet will need to look a good deal out.

Last Saturday night we were favored with a treat. A representative of a sledding party called to see if we wanted to go to singing. Of course we wanted to, so we landed at Harmony chapel in due time and had the pleasure of hearing a part of Prof. Giffiin's class at that place render some good vocal music, interspersed with some instrumental music by Mrs. Giffin. But the cream of the treat came later. The team and rigging were so long that it could not be turned around without driving down to Calvin; so we soon found ourselves at D. K. Coder's, where, with Mrs. Giffin at the organ and Mr. Coder with his violin, we were royally entertained until near the wee small hours. Mrs. G., if I am any judge, is certainly an accomplished musician.

### MOUNT UNION.

The warm weather of the past few days has spoiled the sleighing in this place and vicinity.

M. T. Whittaker and family, of Shirleysburg, were the guests of T. C. McGowan over Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Eichel, of Johnstown, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Smawley, on Railroad street.

Chas. Stratford, jr., has begun the foundation for a dwelling house on Shirley street, which he expects to complete in a short time.

Washington's birthday was not observed to any great extent in this place. We presume the patriotism of our people was just then absorbed in politics.

Quite a number of persons from a distance, whose faces are familiar to most of our people, attended the sale at the American house on last Saturday.

The Little Workers, a missionary society of young people connected with the M. E. church of this place, held a supper and festival in Fields' Hall on Friday evening last.

D. E. Shaver has already removed to J. White Shaver's new house on Market street. George Schmittle will also take up his residence in one of the Woods properties on Water street this week.

### Proceedings of P. O. S. of A. Convention.

The seventh semi-annual convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county district was held at Pennsylvania Furnace, Wednesday, February 22, 1893.

The members and citizens at that place had made extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the delegates, and the visitors were delighted with the manner in which they were cared for.

The convention was called to order at 10.10 o'clock by district president W. A. Crotsley.

Dr. George C. Borst, S. N. Minnick and C. H. Hooper were appointed a committee on credentials, which committee reported that the following were entitled to voice in the convention:

W. C., No. 59—C. H. Hooper, E. E. Bell and M. L. Rex.

W. C., No. 361—T. A. Westbrook, G. W. Bunn, W. B. Simpson.

W. C., No. 316—Geo. C. Borst, G. W. Lukens, T. M. Sechler.

W. C., No. 348—A. W. McNeal.

W. C., No. 477—Martin Miller, Harrison Price, William Harpster.

W. C., No. 506—A. J. Bathurst, Frank Bailey, G. P. Irwin.

W. C., No. 513—John Smyers.

W. C., No. 537—S. N. Minnick.

Officers—W. A. Crotsley, district president, and C. W. Hutchinson, inspector.

Ex-district presidents—I. N. Swope, C. M. Taylor.

Roll of officers called and minutes of convention held at Three Springs August 5, 1892, read and approved.

On motion of G. W. Lukens, convention proceeded to the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

Vice President—A. J. Bathurst; M. of F., John Smyers; Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. Taylor. The president appointed C. H. Hooper Guard, Clay Park Inspector, and M. L. Rex, G. W. Lukens and A. W. McNeal auditing committee.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: I. N. Swope, T. A. Westbrook, G. C. Borst, John Smyers, A. J. Bathurst.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied with verbal reports from the delegates. These were of an encouraging character and demonstrated that the membership throughout the county are taking a more active interest in the current events of government.

Afternoon session was called to order at 2.10 o'clock.

On motion of Dr. G. C. Borst (seconded by A. W. McNeal), it was unanimously decided to hold the next convention, Friday, August 4, 1893, at Shade Gap.

Financial secretary's plans were discussed by I. N. Swope, G. W. Lukens and C. M. Taylor. The two latter mentioned the good results they had experienced by addressing a personal letter to the members at the time of sending out the quarterly cards.

Owing to the fact that snow had so drifted as to make travel impossible, W. C., No. 506, having held a consultation, announced to the convention that they had concluded to postpone the public meeting which was to have been held in the evening, on condition that the delegates pledge their support to a public meeting at a future date at Pennsylvania Furnace. The proposition was agreed to.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That this district convention express its disapproval of frequent changes in the Constitution, General Laws or Ritual of our Order.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the members throughout the district an investigation of the Mortuary Benefit Fund feature of our Order, which furnishes at a low rate reliable insurance to members in good standing.

*Resolved*, That our Camps be urged to make the literary possibilities of the order of Verbal Communications a feature of each meeting, as much valuable historical, patriotic and beneficial information may thereby be obtained.

*Resolved*, That we reiterate the sentiment expressed at our former conventions on the subject of free education and recommend to all the Camps in the district to render all possible aid in making the closing days of the present school term in their respective districts as much of a success as possible.

*Resolved*, That no division of the district be recommended at the present time.

*Resolved*, That the district president be recommended to give more vigorous effort to a systematic series of open meetings.

*Resolved*, That we suggest to the financial secretaries throughout the district the advantages to be gained by a systematic and frequent communication with their members either by personal contact or by letter.

*Resolved*, That we advise the Camps in the framing of by-laws to specially guard against making provisions for payment of benefits or funeral dues which from a business view, the initiation fee, dues and assessments being considered, they cannot maintain.

The resolutions were adopted. The fifth one provoked some discussion, being opposed by C. M. Taylor, Martin Miller and T. A. Westbrook, while the other members of the convention were in favor of adoption.

Dr. Geo. C. Borst offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the visiting members of this convention express thanks to the brethren of W. C., No. 506 and the citizens of Pennsylvania Furnace for kindnesses extended them during this convention.

Attention was called to the fact that the sixth anniversary of W. C., No. 59 would be observed March 23, 1893.

Convention adjourned.


### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor.

**Memorial History**
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Going like a prairie fire.
Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Country.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

**Authors, James P. Boyd, A. M. and Hon. John Russell Young.**

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639, 641 and 643 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

**OYSTERS!**
**OYSTERS!**

In connection with my famous Oysters and Restaurant, after March 6th, I will keep

*BREAD,*
*PIES,*
*CAKES,*
*ETC.,*

kept in a first class bakery. Baked by M. Fowler, of Philadelphia, who is well known in this section of the State.

**Fancy Cakes baked to order for Weddings, Parties, Etc. Stores supplied on short notice.**

**G. W. FISHER,**
HUNTINGDON, PA.

**HELP YOURSELF!**

I mean for you to come during the month of FEBRUARY and reward yourself with the GRAT BARGAINS I have to offer you at my Continued

*Reduction Sale.*

This sale will run all through my entire line of Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Rugs, Gloves, Boots, and Shoes, Rubber Goods of all kinds and style. I have many Bargains all through my entire line.

**FOOTWEAR:**

Ladies' Gum Shoes 25cts. per pair, worth 35cts. Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics for 98cts. worth $1.25, Men's Heavy Leather Boots for $1.47, worth $2.00; all other goods proportionately cheap.

*FLANNELS:*

One word about Canton Flannels. I have still a very heavy stock and they must go. So we cut our 12½c. Canton to 10c. Our 10c. Canton to 8c. Our 8c. to 7c. and so on down.

This Sale I will continue during the ENTIRE MONTH or possibly longer, as I desire Every Person to avail themselves of this opportunity.

**I will also have a cheap line of CALICOS, MUSLINS and GINGHAMS during the Month.**

Yours Truly,

**E. E. McMEEN,**
(Successor to D. Y. Swayne)
Opera House Block, Huntingdon.

**RARE CHANCE!**

Ladies' Lancaster Gingham Aprons for 19 cts.

*THINK OF IT!*

An Apron already made for less than the cost of the goods.

**Lynn's Novelty Store,**
HUNTINGDON, PA.

**HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,**
**FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.**
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
**Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,**
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 1, 1893.


## LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—G. A. R. camp fire next Friday evening. Everybody welcome.

—For rent—A house suitable for a small family. Inquire of W. H. Rex.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—W. D. Cree yesterday moved from Mapleton to his farm in Union township.

—Demorest contest in McConahy's hall next Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—Mrs. R. K. Potts spent a portion of the past week with friends in Broad Top City.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Two months of the new year have already passed into eternity. Verily, *tempis fugit.*

—Samuel Wagner ane wife, of Harrisburg, are spending a few days among friends in and about Mapleton.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Mrs. James Montgomery and Mrs. Belle Freed are enjoying a visit among relatives and friends in McVeytown.

—The Hebrew feast of Purim, commemorative of Queen Esther, begins this evening and ends tomorrow evening.

—Miss Minnie Simpson, of Mill Creek, is visiting among relatives and friends in Mapleton, the guest of Levi Wright's family.

—It is estimated that the cost for the illumination and decoration of the ball room for the inauguration festival will cost $12,000.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning. In the evening the junior league will give an entertainment.

—The ITEM office was favored with a call last Saturday from Prof. L. S. Shimmell, J. G. Zerby and W. A. Bowman, of Huntingdon.

—A. G. Ewing & Son, Mount Union, have western cleaned clover seed, timothy seed, oats, flour and feed for sale at lowest market prices.

—We observe that our former townsman, James E. Sponeybarger has been elected tax collector of Patterson by almost a unanimous vote.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Before the present week closes Grover Cleveland will be President of the United States. Such peaceful revolutions are possible only in a self-governing country.

—One of the candidates at the recent borough election had the result of his candidacy announced to him the next morning by finding his front door draped in black.

—Among the visitors to Mapleton within the past week were Mrs. Grace Lightner and son, of Huntingdon, George Beaty and wife, of Shirley township, and S. A. Cresswell, of Petersburg.

—The McVeytown *Journal* has passed the 21st milestone of its existence. The *Journal* has a warm place in the estimation of the fraternity and we wish it and its editor continued prosperity.

—If you want to spend a pleasant and profitable evening be sure to attend the Demorest silver medal contest under the auspices of the young ladies aid society in McConahy's hall. Admission 10 cents.

—For Rent.—Intending to relinquish blacksmithing, I will rent my blacksmith shop in Mapleton and use of tools to a reliable man. For further particulars call on or address W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The abstract of the militia force of the United States sent to the senate by secretary of war Elkins, shows that there are 112,496 organized militiamen. Of this number Pennsylvania can furnish 8,601 and New York 12,905.

—V. S. Godard, of Altoona, conductor of the Bellwood shifter, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton. He informs us that his wife and child who had been in ill health for nearly a year past, are in better health than they have been for many months.

—Albert W. Brenneman and Miss Mary E. Walls, of Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county, were married at the parsonage of Trinity Reformed church, Altoona, Pa., Thursday, February 23, by the Rev. Lloyd F. Coblentz. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—Levi Davis, of Saxton, a flagman on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, was killed last Tuesday evening. It is supposed he fell from his train while setting brakes. His body was mangled beyond recognition. He was aged about 21 years and leaves a wife and two small children.

—The heavy storms the fore part of the past week so drifted the roads in the upper end of the county as to make them impassible. Voters could not get to the election and consequently a light vote was polled. The drifts at some points along the Tyrone & Lewisburg railroad were as high as the top of the cars.

—Chas. B. Stevens, of the firm of Goldsmith & Stevens, merchant tailors, of McConnellsburg, Pa., will be in Mapleton March 10th with a full and complete line of spring and summer suitings and pantaloonings. Persons needing anything in his line will do well by calling upon him at the ITEM office on that date. Goods warranted and fits guaranteed.

—Last Thursday evening Harry S. Stubbs and Miss Myrtle McLaughlin were united in marriage by Rev. D. H. Campbell. Only a few intimate friends were witnesses of the ceremony. Jesse Corbin and Miss Elsie Garrett were married the previous evening. The ITEM extends congratulations to both couples and wishes them a long and happy life.

—That old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy" and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably known is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor.—*Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January 26, 1882.*

—A. G. Ewing & Son, Mount Union, desire to let the readers of the ITEM know they are well prepared to sell them any goods they may need at very low figures. In dress goods, cloths, henriettas, cashmers, they have good desirable shades and extra value as low as 25 cents per yard. Ginghams, towling, calico each as low as 5 cents per yard. We have a big stock of clothing, some new dress suits just opened, odd coats, vest and pataloons very cheap, a big lot of wall paper cheap and heavy and new special shades and colorings for spring trade. We keep a line of carpets and carpet chain and window blinds and lace curtains and scrims that make them go.

—Prof. J. W. Waful, of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Meadville, Pa., is organizing a class in penmanship in this place. This week he is engaged in giving elementary lessons to the pupils of the public schools and next Monday evening will commence regular class exercise. The course will consist of twenty lessons of one hour each. Lessons will be given each evening. Tuition, one dollar, payable at the close of the term. The professor attended the local institute last Saturday and gave a practical illustration of drill exercise by the aid of the metronome. He will have no difficulty in securing a large class.

—A nice arrangement in the dispensary of the Good Samaritan hospital, New York, might be adopted by druggists all over the land and would prevent mistakes which often result in the loss of life, According to the *Sun*, in this dispensary all the poisons in the apothecary shop are kept in a single closet with no other medicines, and whenever this closet is opened an alarm is set ringing. This alarm never stops so long as the closet is open. The result is that an absent-minded attendant cannot easily make the mistake of using a poison for a harmless drug, and the closet is not likely long to be left open to the hands of possible meddlers. The dispensary is supplied with half a dozen other ingenious devices designed to promote safety, precision and convenience.

### Local Institute Proceedings.

According to announcement a local institute was held in this place on Saturday last. The institute was a success. Every one present seemed to be interested and a great many took part in the discussions. The institute was called to order at 10 A. M. After singing America Rev. M. L. Smith conducted the devotional exercise. The following officers were then elected: Chairman, J. G. Dell; vice chairman, L. R. Smith; Secretary, E. Guy Rex.

The first subject, "Literature in our public schools," was opened by Ezra Lehman. He warned teachers to be careful to give pupils literature which they are able to understand. Lead them from fictitious to solid literature gradually. The subject was further discussed by Prof. Bowman, who chose Longfellow's poems as fit literature for primary and secondary grades on account of the interest Longfellow took in little folks. Prof. Shimmell made some further remarks on the subject. He said it was as easy to interest little folks with Whittier's "Barefoot Boy" as with the fictitious tales found in our readers. Create a love to search for literature which is of such a character as to benefit the mind of the reader in some particular way. Rev. M. L. Smith made some excellent remarks on the subject.

J. G. Zerby next gave an excellent talk on "Arithmetic." This subject was not on the program, but Mr. Zerby being present, was given an opportunity to discuss this subject.

Institute adjourned to meet at 1.15.

The afternoon session was opened with a song by the pupils of No. 2 school, who deserve encouragement for their progress in that direction. Master Loy Rex next favored the institute with a recitation.

The next subject, "Relation existing between parent and teacher," was opened by L. R. Smith, who thought there should be sympathy between them. The parent ought to visit the school and the teacher should visit the parent. Everything brought up between parent and teacher should be settled quietly and peaceably. If we can get the confidence of the parent we will have a pleasant time. There is too great a width between the schools and the community. J. H. Tate further discussed the subject. He said that it is the duty of the teacher to assign lessons and hear the pupils recite them at school, but it is the duty of the parent to see that these lessons are learned at home. The relation should be one of harmony. I. N. Swope next gave some very good remarks on the subject. Some of his theories are as follows: The object of the school is to make, not scholars, but citizens. The following point should be observed carefully in order to produce harmony—a comparison of ideas. The teacher should advise the parent and the parent should advise the teacher. Rev. M. L. Smith made some further remarks on the subject.

Master Grover Kelley next favored the institute with a recitation entitled, "Bones."

The subject of "Penmanship" was declared in order. On account of the absence of the speaker booked for the subject J. W. Waful, of the Meadville, Pa., Business College, took up the subject and discussed it practically and to the point.

Next was an instrumental solo entitled "Sweet Bye and Bye," with variations, by E. Guy Rex.

The subject, "Why are we teaching?" was opened by L. S. Shimmell. He said, we teach first, for the good we do; second, for the love of it, and third, for bread and butter. Question, "Should teachers give up the profession because they do not get enough wages?"

"How does gossip effect the public schools?" was opened by W. A. Bowman. He declared that of all the professions a young man may follow there is none more honorable than teaching. The subject was further discussed by Ezra Lehman, A. G. Thompson, L. R. Smith, Rev. M. L. Smith, and L. S. Shimmell.

The subject, "Tardiness; how to overcome it," was opened by A. G. Thompson.

L. S. Shimmell thought it was now time to hear from the officers of the institute. In response to Mr. Shimmell's suggestion J. G. Dell gave a talk bearing on two or three of the subjects, which was very appropriate. E. Guy Rex next made some remarks based principally on the subject of "Systematic Study." His idea is that teachers should teach pupils how to study and give them a system. Rev. M. L. Smith made some further remarks. The following resolutions were then read and adopted.

*Resolved*, That we, teachers of Huntingdon county, tender our thanks to the people of Mapleton for their hospitality, and also for their hearty co-operation in our work.

*Resolved*, That the trustees of the M E church have our thanks for the use of the church on this occasion.

Institute adjourned. SEC'Y.

### Demorest Contest.

The young ladies aid society have arranged for a series of elocution contests for Demorest silver medals, the first of which will be held in McConahy's hall next Saturday evening.

These contests will be held under the Demorest rules which provide that the contestants must number not less than six nor more than ten. The winner in each contest receives a silver medal. When six of these silver medals have been won in a community the recipients may contest for a gold medal. No person may participate in more than three contests for silver medals nor win more than one of such medals.

There will be eight participants in the contest next Saturday evening and the medal to be awarded is now on exhibition at the postoffice.

Miss Mildred Bouse, a talented elocutionist, of Tyrone, will be present and at the close of the contest will entertain the audience with "The Sioux Chiettain's Daughter."

An admission of ten cents will be charged in order to defray necessary expenses of the society. The young ladies deserve great praise for introducing these contests and we hope they may be greeted with a crowded house.

### Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Feb. 25.

Population, 380.

Last consecutive number, 1096.

Seven inmates were received yesterday.

Seven head of cattle were received this week.

Seventeen visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

The shirt factory shipped 103 dozen shirts this week.

Master Mechanic Colony and men are putting water pipes in the new brush shop.

The painters are beautifying the doors in the cell house between wards A and C.

A beef was killed at the Reformatory slaughter house that weighed 686 pounds.

The machinists placed an exhaust valve on the engine in the printing office since our last issue.

Nos. 447, 670, 421, 667, 683, 678, 671, 666, 453 and 660 received their final discharges on Tuesday.

Mrs. D. B. Fry and Miss Alice Shultz, of Lancaster, are the guests of Deputy Superintendent Smith and family.

Chief Clerk Odiorne and wife and Steward Lang and wife, accompanied by several persons from Huntingdon, went to Waterstreet, this county, Thursday evening, and partook of a turkey supper.

### Sale Register.

FRIDAY, March 10, Lucy W. Heaton will offer at public sale at her residence in Cassville, 2 bedroom suits, cook stove, heating stoves, extension table, center table, cupboard, hanging lamp, dishes, large copper kettle, carpets, sewing machine, chairs, kettles, wheelbarrow, plows, hay, straw, etc. Also, the well-known "Speer Mansion," 104 feet in length, containing 20 rooms, and 6½ acres of land in the borough of Cassville, will be offered. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, J. G. Hicks, at his residence in Mill Creek, will offer at public sale 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 yearling calf, 1 one-horse wagon, 1 one-horse sled, 1 cart, bedsteads, chairs, tables, stands, desk, cupboards, lounge, bedroom stove, cook stove, double-heating coal burner, cultivator, buggy harness, work harness, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

### Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100

### MARRIED.

CORBIN—GARRETT.—On Wednesday evening, February 22, 1893, at the home of John Garrett, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. Jesse E. Corbin and Miss Elsie L. Garrett, both of Mapleton.

STUBBS—M[illegible]AUGHLIN.—On Thursday evening, February 23, 1893, at the home of Simon Stubbs, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. Harry Stubbs and Miss Myrtle McLaughlin, both of Mapleton.


Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

*General Merchandise*

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

*Country Produce*

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

*It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.*

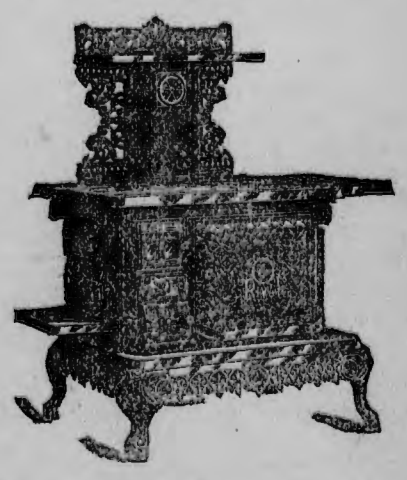
**Geo W. Yocum,**

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

# CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

## His Official Family Announced Before the Inauguration.

### Biographical Sketches of the Presidential Advisers.

In defiance of numerous precedents in the case Mr. Cleveland removed the bau of secrecy which usually makes the composition of the Presidential cabinet a mystery until the inauguration, and as fast as he had chosen his advisers and their acceptances of the positions were received official announcement of the fact was made from the "Little White House" at Lakewood, N. J. The list of appointments as thus given out, supplemented by a biographical sketch of each cabinet minister, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Postmaster-General—Wilson S. Bissell, of New York.

Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama.

Attorney-General—Richard Olney, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Secretary of Agriculture—J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska.

**Secretary of State.**

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Judge Walter Quintin Gresham, who will occupy a seat in the Cleveland Cabinet as Secretary of State, was born on March 17, 1832, in a queer old farmhouse near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of a backwoods county, and when Walter was two years old the father was shot while attempting to arrest an outlaw by the name of Spies. Judge Gresham was then next to the youngest of five small children. His mother was poor and owned a small farm. She managed by hard work to keep the family together, and, as a boy, Walter followed the plow and studied by night. When sixteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, and with the money earned defrayed his expenses at school and at Bloomington University. Returning to Corydon he studied law in the office of Judge W. A. Porter. When twenty-two years of age he was admitted to the bar. In politics he was a Whig, and joined the Republican Party when it was organized. His partner was a delegate to the convention which nominated John C. Fremont in 1856, and young Gresham stumped the State for the Pathfinder. In 1869 Gresham was elected on the Republican ticket to the Legislature. When the war broke out his constituents wished him to return to the Legislature but Gresham wouldn't have it, and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Regiment. Almost immediately he was made its Lieutenant Colonel. At Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, he was shot in the knee, and he has never since that time recovered from the effects of the wound. After the surrender of Vicksburg Grant and Sherman recommended that he be made a Brigadier-General, and shortly after he received his commission. In 1865 he was brevetted a Major-General. After being mustered out he started to practice law at New Albany, Ind. Two positions were offered him under General Grant as President and he refused both. He ran for Congress twice and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. In 1869 he was appointed United Utates District Judge for Indiana and accepted. He was Postmaster-General under President Arthur. At the close of President Arthur's term he was made Secretary of the Treasury, but only held the position for a short time. Subsequently he became United States Judge for the Seventh Judicial Court. In 1886 he made some remarkable decisons in the celebrated Wabash cases. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884 and again in 1888. He seceded from his party in the last compaign and announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland.

**Secretary of the Treasury.**

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

John Griffin Carlisle, who resigned his seat in the Senate in order to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, where he was born on September 5, 1835. He received his schooling from the common schools of the county and subsequently became a school teacher at Covington. He began the study of law, and in 1858, at the age of twenty-three, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Covington and met with almost immediate success. When the war opened he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. After the war he served in the State Senate and as Lieutenant-Governor. In 1876 he was elected to represent the Covington District in Congress and was re-elected biennially thereafter up to 1890, when, on May 17, he was chosen to complete the term of James B. Beck, deceased, in the United States Senate. As a member of Congress he ranked high as an authority on fiscal and economic subjects. He served as Speaker of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. He was a recognized leader in the Senate, where in debate he was ready and sometimes aggressive. When speaking he was deliberate and undemonstrative. He was a careful student and a hard worker.

**Postmaster-General.**

WILSON S. BISSELL.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, who succeeds Mr. Wanamaker as Postmaster-General, is a Buffalo lawyer. He was born in New London, N. Y., December 31, 1847, and when he was six years old his parents removed to Buffalo. He studied in the schools of that city, and then entered Yale. At the age of twenty-two he had graduated and was studying law with A. P. Lansing, who subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Cleveland and Oscar Folsom. In 1872 Mr. Bissell formed a partnership with Lyman K. Bass, and a year later the firm became Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. The firm dissolved on the removal of Mr. Bass to Colorado and the election of Mr. Cleveland as Governor. Mr. Bissell reorganized the firm with new partners and built up a large practice. He is regarded as an able railroad lawyer. He has been President of two or three small railroads in the western part of New York State and Pennsylvania. He is also a director in a number of corporations. He is a man of strong convictions, but is uniformly good natured. He is President of the Buffalo Club, and Mr. Cleveland is very fond of him. When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell acted as best man.

**Secretary of War.**

DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT.

Daniel Scott Lamont, who is to be President-elect Cleveland's Secretary of War, is now forty-one years old. He was born at Cortlandville, Cortland County, N. Y. For thirty-five years, up to a short time ago, his father was a storekeeper in a Cortland County town called McGrawville. Mr. Lamont's first work was performed as his father's clerk, and at the same time he attended school. He entered Union College in 1872, and even before his graduation was something of a politician. When he was nineteen he was Deputy Clerk in the Assembly, and at twenty, which was in 1871, he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester. When Lamout was twenty-one he was nominated by the Democrats for County Clerk of Cortland County, but lost. In 1874 he ran for Assembly and lost by a few votes only. He then became Deputy Clerk of the Assembly at Mr. Tilden's request. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Clerk of the State Department. When Governor Tilden organized the party in the State he called upon young Lamont, among others, for assistance. In 1875, during the State campaign, he was Secretary of the State Committee. He was actively engaged in every campaign up to the time he went to Washington as Grover Cleveland's Private Secretary. When Cleveland was Governor, Mr. Lamont accepted the post of Military Secretary of the Staff, and the position carried with it the title of Colonel. When in 1889 Mr. Cleveland retired to private life Mr. Lamont accepted an offer from William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne and became associated with them in the projects of the Metropolitan Traction Company. Mr. Lamont is of a quiet disposition. He is slow when talking and of modest demeanor. He married Miss Julia Kenney of Cortland in 1874, and they have three children.

**Secretary of the Navy.**

HILARY A. HERBERT.

Hilary A. Herbert was born at Laurensville, S. C., on March 12, 1834. He removed to Greenville, Ala., in 1846, and was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar just before the war. He has served sixteen years in Congress. During much of his Congressional career he has been a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, having been made Chairman of that Committee about the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's former term. During this time he has worked zealously for the interest of the Navy, which has earned for him the title of the Congressional Secretary of the Navy. At the time the Civil War broke out Mr. Herbert entered the Confederate service as a captain and was soon promoted to the Colonency of the Eighth Alabama Volunteers. He was disabled at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. At the close of the war he resumed his law practice, and in 1873 removed to Montgomery, which has since been his home. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890. He is a widower, with three children—a married daughter, a younger daughter who is popular in Washington society circles, and a son at school. His left arm is shorter than his right, the result of injuries received in the battle of the Wilderness. In Washington Mr. Herbert lives at the Metropolitan Hotel.

**Secretary of Interior.**

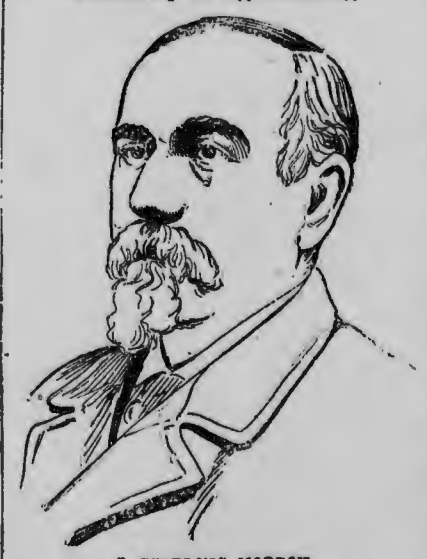
HOKE SMITH.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, named as Secretary of the Interior, is thirty-eight years old and was born in North Carolina. His father was H. H. Smith, and the new comer was named Hoke after his mother, who was a Miss Hoke. The Hokes are an eminent Southern family, and are represented in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. He began to practice law in Atlanta in 1876, and he stands well in the profession. Mr. Smith is over six feet tall and weighs about 250 pounds. He has regular features and a deathly pale complexion, which is not an indication of bad health for he scarcely knows what it is to be ill. In some ways he bears a forcible resemblance to Mr. Cleveland. His fame has been won as a politician and not as a lawyer. He is the owner of the Atlanta Journal, an afternoon newspaper, but does not claim to be an editor. The income from his law business is estimated to be from $30,000 to $35,000 a year. He is known throughout Georgia and in Alabama as an anti-corporation lawyer, and the big suits against railroad companies which he has won for his clients are numbered in the hundreds. Mr. Smith married in 1883 the daughter of Howell Cobb, ex-Governor of Georgia, a Confederate General, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce. He has three children.

**Attorney-General.**

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., September 15, 1835, and is a member of the Massachusetts bar. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of '56. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and entered the law offices of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, in Boston, in 1859. He advanced rapidly in his profession and was for many years counsel for the Eastern Railroad Company, and after the consolidation was retained as counsel for the Boston & Maine, a position which he now holds. He is also counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. In Boston Mr. Olney is known as an old line Democrat, although he was never actively engaged in politics. He has on several occasions refused to accept public preference to confine himself to his law practice. He has at least twice refused to accept a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of his State, Governor Russell having been desirous to appoint him when the last vacancy occurred. Mr. Olney served one term in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874, and once accepted the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General of the State, although it was only an honorary nomination. When the vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Olney's name was presented to President Cleveland, but the appointment went to Melville M. Fuller.

**Secretary of Agriculture.**



J. STERLING MORTON.

J. Sterling Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832. While yet a boy his parents removed to Michigan, where he attended the school at Albion and subsequently at the State University at Ann Arbor. He went later to Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1854. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Caroline Jay French, and started almost immediately with his bride for the West. He located first at Bellevue, but shortly afterward removed to Nebraska City, where he became the editor of the Nebraska City News, which position he held for a number of years. A year after Mr. Morton's arrival in Nebraska he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. In 1857 he was chosen again and took an active part in the proceedings of one of the most exciting and memorable legislative sessions in the history of the Territory. In 1858 he became Secretary of the Territory, and a few months later, through the resignation of Governor Richardson, Mr. Morton became Acting Territorial Governor. Mr. Morton took no part in public life after that for sixteen years. In 1832 he again ran for Governor against J. W. Dawes and E. P. Ingersoll. He ran afterward in 1884 and again in 1892 for the same office. He was appointed to represent Nebraska at the Paris Exposition, and was one of the Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. For many years he was a prominent member and President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture, and to him the honor of being the originator of "Arbor Day" has been credited. Mr. Morton has been a farmer all his life. For twenty-five years he has lived on the same farm outside of Nebraska City. He took up land there, he explains, as a squatter, and after holding it for two years secured a title from the Government. For twenty years he has been connected with the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. His farm is known as Arbor Lodge, and Arbor Day, which comes on April 22, is his birthday. His farm is a half mile square.

# BONANZA MACKAY SHOT.

### His Crank Assailant Then Fatally Wounds Himself.

John W. Mackay, the famous mining man and financier, was shot in the back just after noon at San Francisco, Cal., by William C. Rippi, and narrowly escaped death. Rippi, after firing one shot at Mackay, shot himself through the left breast, inflicting a fatal wound. The shooting occurred in the paved court back of the Lick House, which runs from Sutter to Post streets, between Montgomery and Kearney. A white-haired man was noticed walking around Sutter street acting very nervously during the early portion of the morning, throwing his hand back toward his hip pocket. It is the custom of John W. Mackay to go about noon time every day to the jewelry store at Sutton street and Lick Alley to compare the time of day, and he is always prompt. As Mackay reached the end of the alley nearest Sutter street, and a few feet from where the old man was standing, the latter pulled out his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet struck Mackay in the middle of the back. After firing, the would-be murderer turned the pistol on himself, and fired a bullet into his own body. The self inflicted wound was serious, but as long as he could walk he followed Mackay, trying to fire at him again, but he was so weak he could not pull the trigger. He then threw up his hands, exclaiming: "My God, I am satisfied!" Mackay put his hand behind his back and some one raised his coat. As he drew his hand out it was covered with blood, and he told a friend where the ball had taken effect. Mackay was placed in a buggy and taken to the Palace Hotel, where he received medical attention. Mackay's assailant was taken to the City Receiving Hospital. The murderous crank, Rippi, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and leaves a wife and family there. At one time he was worth over $100,000, and made about $50,000 on Comstock. He came to San Francisco and began gambling in stocks. His money soon began to go. Having been crazed on the subject of stocks, he had an imaginary grievance against the Bonanza King and tried to kill him.

John W. Mackay was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to New York in his early youth. He was one time a shivering newsboy on Park Row. In 1845 he reached the State of California, where he amassed his colossal fortune. He was one of the four men who made the bonanza firm—Mackay, Flood, O'Brien & Fair—and become one of the financial powers of the Pacific Coast. He owned four fifths of that firm's property, and is known as the Bonanza King. The foundation of his wealth came from the discovery of the great wealth of the Comstock lode, which yielded $111,000,000. At one time his income from his mines was put down at $800,000 a month. His whole life has been a romance such as was possible perhaps in no other country on the globe. A few years before the discovery of gold in California he was a saloon keeper in Louisville, Ky. He migrated to the Golden West. Two other saloonkeepers, James C. Flood and John O'Brien, went with him. He became a common miner in Sierra County. He amassed some money and went to Virginia City, Nev. Later he lost all he had in the Ophir mine. He went back to the pick and shovel again. After varying fortunes he made his big strike in the Bonanza territory. It was in 1874 that the tide began to turn entirely his own way. The world was astonished by the strike the firm made. Mrs. Mackey has lived of late years mostly in London. She was ambitious to shine in the social world. Mackey is now worth about $50,000,000.

# CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

### Desperadoes' Successful Raid in a Western Town.

A few nights since just after Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 2 pulled out of Adair station, Indian Territory, three desperadoes confronted the agent and robbed him of $3700.

Eighteen citizens who appeared on the scene were made to hold up their hands and were marched at the points of the bandits' guns to one of the commercial stores in the town, which was robbed of $300.

The robbers then marched the men to the stock yards where their horses were hitched. They then mounted and departed.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE new Senator from Nebraska weighs 225 pounds.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, the naturalist, left an estate valued at about $175,000, which is a little unusual for a scientist.

INVENTOR EDISON'S children by his first wife are familiarly called "Dot" and "Dash," from the characters in the Morse alphabet.

ONE of the most prosperous inventors of the day is George Westinghouse, whose wonderful brake has brought him in a fortune of $20,000,000.

GENERAL GRANT once declined to serve as President of the Panama Canal Company, with a salary of $28,000, because he thought its scheme impracticable.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, according to common rumor, is worth some thirty millions, of which twenty are invested in Mexican railroads, telegraphs and electric light plants.

HANS VON BULOW, the pianist, who was recently removed to a private insane asylum near Berlin, shows no sign of recovering his mental equilibrium, and doctors hold out very little hope.

# LATER NEWS.

A SENSATION was caused at Philadelphia, Penn., by the announcement that the Cofrode & Saylor Company, incorporated, and controlling the Reading Rolling Mills, was insolvent, and that receivers had been applied for.

THE New Jersey Legislature passed the racing bills over the Governor's veto. Next day mass meetings were held in Jersey City, Newark and many other cities and towns in New Jersey to protest against the action.

CONRAD ZAPF, a mechanic, forty-five years old and demented, was locked in the station house at Groveport, Ohio, for safe keeping. Some time during the night he heated a poker red hot, placed it against his body and impaled himself upon it. He was dead when found.

A FIRE in St. Paul, Minn., caused a loss of $213,000; two firemen were badly injured.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas delivered an opinion in what is known as the Gunn case, which incidentally involved the question of the constitutionality of the Republican House organization. The majority opinion of the court establishes the legality of the Republican House. The Populists decided that they would give up their separate House and recognize the Republican organization.

RALPH DAVIS, of Memphis, the Speaker of the Tennessee House at Nashville, was disbarred by the Circuit Court for accepting bribes to influence a Criminal Judge with whom he had a "pull." He is only twenty-eight years of age.

ACTING SECRETARY WHARTON, of the State Department, accepted the offer of a steamship company to bring from Fayal to this country a gun used on the United States vessel General Armstrong in its battle with a British fleet at Fayal in 1814. The gun, known as "Long Tom," was presented to this country by the King of Portugal.

THE Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate with an increase of $531,800 to the House bill. As the bill passed the House it carried an appropriation of $21,550,331, and as reported to the Senate $22,082,131.

SECRETARY FOSTER, of the Treasury Department, was before the Ways and Means Committee of the House for nearly two hours explaining the condition of the Treasury. He estimated a surplus of $17,000,000 on July 1 and a deficit in 1894.

INTENSE cold prevails in Germany and eastern Europe. In the province of Kalonga, Central Russia, twelve children returning from school were overtaken by a snow storm and frozen to death in the highway.

A PASSENGER train running between Gorlitz, Prussian Silesia, and Dittersbach, Bohemia, ran off the rails and two engines and eight carriages were wrecked. Eight persons were killed and a number injured.

# NORTH DAKOTA'S SENATOR.

### W. N. Roach, Democrat, Elected to Succeed Senator Casey.

The long fight at Bismarck, North Dakota, over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Lyman R. Casey was ended by the choice of William N. Roach, one of the leading Democrats of the State. This result in a Legislature controlled by a Republican majority was brought about through a combination of Democrats, Populists and ten Republicans, who had grown tired of the long struggle and determined to settle it, even at the expense of their own party. When the sixty-first ballot was taken these ten Republicans voted for Mr. Roach, whose remaining forty votes were made up by Democrats and Populists. These fifty votes made a majority on joint ballot, and Mr. Roach was declared elected.

Willian N. Roach is an "old settler" in that State. His home is in Larrimore, Grand Forks County. He was one of the founders of that town and was its first Mayor. Mr. Roach was born in Virginia in 1840 and educated in Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1879, when he went to Grand Forks in the then Territory of Dakota. He opened the first mail route to Fort Fottin from Grand Forks, and in 1881 located in Elk Valley, near which he had acquired 360 acres of land by homestead and tree culture entry. With others Mr. Roach laid out the town of Larrimore, and was appointed first Mayor by the Legislature when it incorporated the town. To this office he was re-elected three times, and then declined any further election. In 1894 he was elected as a Democrat to represent Grand Forks County in the Legislature, being the only Democrat elected to the Sixteenth Assembly. At the close of the session he was appointed by Governor Pierce Regent of the University of North Dakota; and was reappointed by Governor Mellette. Mr. Roach has been the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Dakota during two campaigns.

# FOSTER RESIGNS.

### The Secretary of State Leaves for the Bering Sea Arbitrament

After Secretary of State Foster's resignation had been in the hands of the President for some time, the announcement of its acceptance, to take effect immediately, was made. At 4 o'clock Mr. Foster started for New York, whence in company with Mrs. Foster, Senator Morgan, one of the abitrators for the United States; several attaches of the State Department detailed for duty in connection with the arbitration, and several personal friends, he sailed in the New York for Europe to take charge of the United States case before the Bering Sea arbitrators. The counsel for the United States, Messrs. E. J. Phelps, J. C. Carter and H. W. Blodgett expected to sail soon after in the Normandie for Havre. In addition to the arguments these gentlemen will make to the arbitrators it is understood that a brief for the United States, prepared by Mr. F. R. Coudert, of New York, will be presented.

Assistant Secretary Wharton will be acting Secretary of State until the end of Mr. Harrison's term.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

### Subject: "A Protecting Wing."

TEXT: *"As a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."*—Matthew xxiii., 37.

Jerusalem was in sight as Christ came to the crest of Mount Olivet, a height of 700 feet. The splendors of the religious capital of the whole earth irradiated the landscape. There is the temple. Yonder is the king's palace. Spread out before His eyes are the pomp, the wealth, the wickedness and the coming destruction of Jerusalem, and He burst into tears at the thought of the obduracy of a place that He would gladly have saved, and apostrophizes, saying, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Why did Christ select hen and chicken as a simile? Next to the oppositeness of the comparison I think it was to help all public teachers in the matter of illustration to get down off their stilts and use comparisons that all can understand. The plainest bird on earth is the barnyard fowl. Its only adornments are the red comb in its headdress and the wattles under the throat. It has no grandeur of genealogy. All we know is that its ancestors came from India, some of them from a height of 4000 feet on the sides of the Himalays. It has no pretention of nest like the eagle's eyrie. It has no luster of plumage like the goldfinch. Possessing anatomy that allows flight, yet about the last thing that it wants to do is to fly, and in retreat uses foot almost as much as wing.

Musicians have written out in musical scale the song of lark and robin red breast and nightingale, yet the hen of my text hath nothing that could be taken for a song, but only cluck and cackle. Yet Christ in the text uttered, while looking upon doomed Jerusalem, declares that what He had wished for that city was like what the hen does for her chickens. Christ was thus simple in His teachings, and yet how hard it is for us, who are Sunday-school instructors and editors and preachers and reformers, and those who would gain the ears of audiences, to attain that heavenly and divine art of simplicity.

We have to run a course of literary disorders as children a course of physical disorders. We come out of school and college loaded down with Greek mythologies and out of the theological seminary weighed down with what the learned fathers said, and we fly with wings of eagles and flamingoes and albatrosses, and it takes a good while before we can come down to Christ's similitudes, the candle under the bushel, the salt that has lost its savor, the net thrown into the sea, the spittle on the eyes of the blind man and the hen and chickens.

There is not much poetry about this winged creature of God mentioned in my text, but she is more practical and more motherly and more suggestive of good things than many that fly higher and wear brighter colors. She is not a prima donna of the skies nor a strut of beauty in the aisle of the forest. She does not cut a circle under the sun like the Rocky Mountain eagle, but stays at home to look after family affairs. She does not swoop like the condor of the Cordilleras to transport a rabbit from the valley to the top of the crags, but just scratches for a living. How vigorously with her claws she pulls away the ground to bring up what is hidden beneath! When the breakfast or dining hour arrives, she begins to prepare the repast and calls all her young to partake.

I am in sympathy with the unpretentious old fashioned hen, because, like most of us, she has to scratch for a living. She knows at the start the lesson which most people of good sense are slow to learn—that the gaining of a livelihood implies work, and that successes do not lie on the surface, but are to be upturned by positive and continuous effort. The reason that society, and the church, and the world are so full of failures, so full of loafers, so full of dead beats, is because people are not wise enough to take the lesson on which any hen would teach them—that if they would find for themselves and for those dependent upon them anything worth having they must scratch for it.

"Solomon said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." I say, "Go to the hen, thou sluggard." In the Old Testament God compares Himself to an eagle stirring up her nest, and in the New Testament the Holy Spirit is compared to a descending dove, but Christ, in a sermon that begins with cutting sarcasm for hypocrites and ends with the paroxysm of pathos in the text, compares Himself to a hen.

One day in the country we saw sudden consternation in the behavior of old Dominick. Why the hen should be so disturbed we could not understand. We looked about to see if a neighbor's dog were invading the farm. We looked up to see if a stormcloud were hovering. We could see nothing on the ground that could terrorize, and we could see nothing in the air to ruffle the feathers of the hen, but the loud, wild, affrighted cluck which brought all her brood at full run under her feathers made us look again around us and above us, when we saw that high up and far away there was a rapacious bird wheeling round and round, and down and down, and not seeing us as we stood in the shadow it came nearer and lower until we saw its beak was curved from base to tip, and it had two flames of fire for eyes, and it was a hawk.

But all the chickens were under old Dominick's wing, and either the bird of prey caught a glimpse of us, or not able to find the brood huddled under wing darted back into the clouds. So Christ calls with great earnestness to the young. Why, what is the matter? It is bright sunlight, and there can be no danger. Health is there. A good home is theirs. Plenty of food is theirs. Prospect of long life is theirs. But Christ continues to call, calls with more emphasis and urges haste and says not a second ought to be lost. Oh, do tell us what is the matter! Ah, now I see. There are hawks of temptation in the air; there are vultures wheeling for their prey; there are beaks of death ready to plunge; there are claws of allurement ready to clutch. Now I see the peril. Now I understand the urgency. Now I see the only safety. Would that Christ might this day take our sons and daughters into His shelter, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

The fact is that the most of them will never find the shelter unless while they are chickens. It is a simple matter of inexorable statistics that most of those who do not come to Christ in youth never come at all. What chance is there for the young without divine protection? There are the grog shops. There are the gambling hells. There are the infidelities and immoralities of spiritualism. There are bad books. There are impurities. There are the business rascalities. And so numerous are these assailments that it is a wonder that honesty and virtue are not lost arts.

The birds of prey, diurnal and nocturnal, of the natural world are ever on the alert. They are the assassins of the sky. They have varieties of taste. The eagle prefers the flesh of the living animal. The vulture prefers the carcass. The falcon kills with one stroke, while other styles of beaks give prolongation of torture. And so the temptations of this life are various. Some make quick work of death, and others agonize the mind and body for many years, and some like the living blood of great souls, and others prefer those already gangrened. But for every style of youth there is a swooping wing and a sharp beak and a cruel claw, and what the rising generation needs is a wing of protection.

Fathers, mothers, older brothers and sisters and Sabbath-school teachers, be quick and earnest and prayerful and importunate and get the chickens under the wing. May the Sabbath-schools of America and Great Britain within the next three months sweep all their scholars into the kingdom. Whom they have now under charge is uncertain. Concerning that scrawny, puny child that lay in the cradle many years ago, the father dead, many remarked, "What a mercy if the Lord would take the child!" and the mother really thought so too. But what a good thing that God spared that child, for it became world renowned in Christian literature and one of God's most illustrious servants—John Todd.

Remember, your children will remain children only a little while. What you do for them as children you must do quickly or never do at all. "Why have you never written a book?" said some one to a talented woman. She replied: "I am writing two and have been engaged on one work ten years and on the other five years—my two children. They are my life work." When the house of John Wesley's father burned, and they got the eight children out, John Wesley the last before the roof fell in, the father said: "Let us kneel down and thank God. The children are all saved; let the rest of the place go."

My hearers, if we secure the present and everlasting welfare of our children, most other things belonging to us are of but little comparative importance. Alexander the Great allowed his soldiers to take their families with them to war, and he accounted for the bravery of his men by the fact that many of them were born in camp and were used to warlike scenes from the start. Would God that all the children of our day might be born into the army of the Lord! No need of letting them go a long way on the wrong road before they turn around and go on the right road. The only time to get chickens under wing is while they are chickens.

Hannah Whitall Smith, the evangelist, took her little child at two years of age when ill out of the crib and told her plainly of Christ, and the child believed and gave evidence of joyful trust, which grew with her growth to womanhood. Two years are not too young. The time will come when by the faith of parents children will be born into this world and born into the bosom of Christ at the same time. Soon we parents will have to go and leave our children. We fight their battles now, and we stand between them and harm, but our arm will after a while get weak; and we cannot fight for them, and our tongue will be palsied, and we cannot speak for them. Are we going to leave them out in the cold world to take their chances, or are we doing all we can to get them under the wing of eternal safety?

But we all need the protecting wing. If you had known when you entered upon manhood and womanhood what was ahead of you, would you have dared to undertake life? How much you have been through! With most life has been a disappointment; they tell me so. They have not attained that which they expected to attain. They have not had the physical and mental vigor they expected, or they have met with rebuffs which they did not anticipate. You are not at 40 or 50 or 60 or 70 or 80 years of age where I thought you would be. I do not know [illegible]me except myself to whom life has bee[illegible] happy surprise. I never expected anything, and so when anything came in the shape of human favor or comfortable position or widening field of work it was to me a surprise.

I was told in the theological seminary by some of my fellow students that I never would get anybody to hear me preach unless I changed my style, so that when I found that some people did come to hear me it was a happy surprise. But most people, according to their own statement, have found life a disappointment. Indeed we all need shelter from its tempests. About 3 o'clock on a hot August afternoon you have heard a rumble that you first took for a wagon crossing a bridge, but afterward there was a louder rumbling, and you said, "Why, that is thunder!" And sure enough the clouds were being convoked for a full diapason. A whole park of artillery went rolling down the heavens, and the blinds of the windows in the sky were closed. But the sounds above were not more certain than the sounds beneath.

The cattle came to the bars and moaned for them to be let down that they might come home to shelter, and the fowl, whether dark Brahma or Hamburg or Leghorn or Dominick, began to call to its young, "Cluck!" "Cluck!" "Cluck!" and take them under the wagon house or shed, and had them all hid under the soft feathers by the time that the first plash of rain struck the roof.

So there are sudden temptests for our souls, and, oh! how dark it gets, and threatening clouds of bankruptcy or sickness or persecution or bereavment gather and thicken and blacken, and some run for shelter to a bank, but it is poor shelter, and others run to friendly advisers, and they fail to help, and others fly nowhere simply because they know not where to go, and they perish in the blast, but others hear a divine call saying, "Come, for all things are now ready." "The spirit and the bride say come." And while the heavens are thundering terror the divine voice proffers mercy, and the soul comes under the brooding care of the Almighty "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

The wings of my text suggest warmth, and that is what most folks want. The fact is that this is a cold world whether you take it literally or figuratively. We have a big fireplace called the sun, and it has a very hot fire, and the stokers keep the coals well stirred up, but much of the year we cannot get near enough to this fireplace to get warmed. The world's extremities are cold all the time. Forget not that it is colder at the south pole than at the north pole, and that the Arctic is not so destructive as the Antartic. Once in awhile the Arctic will let explorers come back, but the Antartic hardly ever. When at the south pole a ship sails in, the door of ice is almost sure to be shut against its return.

So life to many millions of people at the south and many millions of people at the north is a prolonged shiver, but when I say this is a cold world I chiefly mean figuratively. If you want to know what is the meaning of the ordinary term of receiving the "cold shoulder," get out of money and try to borrow. The conversation may have been almost tropical for luxuriance of thought and speech, but suggest your necessities and see the thermometer drop to 50 degrees below zero, and in that which till a moment before had been a warm room. Take what is an unpopular position on some public question, and see your friends fly as chaff before a windmill.

As far as myself is concerned, I have no word of complaint, but I look off day by day and see communities freezing out men and women of whom the world is not worthy. Now it takes after one and now after another. It becomes popular to depreciate and defame and execrate and lie about some people. This is the best world I ever got into, but it is the meanest world that some people ever got into. The worst thing that ever happened to them was their cradle, and the best thing that will ever happen to them will be their grave. What people want is warmth.

Many years ago a man was floating down on the ice of the Merrimac, and great efforts were made to rescue him. Twice he got hold of a plank thrown to him and twice he slipped away from it, because that end of the plank was covered with ice, and he cried out, "For God's sake, give me the wooden end of the plank this time," and this done he was hauled to shore. The trouble is that in our efforts to save the soul there is too much coldness and icy formality, and so the imperiled one slips off and floats down. Give it the other end of the plank—warmth of sympathy, warmth of kindly association, warmth of genial surroundings.

The world declines to give it, and in many cases has no power to give it, and here is where Christ comes in, and, as on a cold day, the rain beating and the atmosphere full of sleet, the hen clucks her chickens under her wings, and the warmth of her own breast puts warmth into the wet feathers and the chilled feet of the infant group of the barnyard, so Christ says to those sick and frosted and disgusted and frozen of the world, Come in out of the March winds of the world's criticism; come in out of the sleet of the world's assault; come in out of a world that does not understand you and does not want to understand you; I will comfort and I will soothe and I will be your warmth, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." Oh, the warm heart of God is ready for all those to whom the world has given the cold shoulder.

But notice that some one must take the storm for the chickens. Ah! the hen takes the storm. I have watched her under the pelting rain. I have seen her in the pinching frosts almost frozen to death or almost strangled in the waters, and what a fight she makes for the young under wing if a dog or hawk or a man comes too near! And so the brooding Christ takes the storm for us. What flood of anguish and tears that did not dash upon His holy soul! What beak of torture did not pierce His vitals! What barking Cerberus of hell was not let out upon Him from the kennels!

> What He endured, oh, who can tell,
> To save our souls from death and hell!

Yes, the hen took the storm for the chickens, and Christ takes the storm for us. Once the tempest rose so suddenly the hen could not get with her young back from the new ground to the barn, and there she is under the fence half dead. And now the rain turns to snow, and it is an awful night, and in the morning the whiteness about the gills and the beak down in the mud show that the mother is dead, and the young ones come out and cannot understand why the mother does not scratch for them something to eat, and they walk over her wings and call with their tiny voices, but there is no answering cluck. She took the storm for others and perished. Poor thing! Self sacrificing even unto death!

And does it not make you think of Him who endured all for us? So the wings under which we come for spiritual safety are blood spattered wings, are night shattered wings, are tempest torn wings. In the Isle of Wight I saw the grave of Princess Elizabeth, who died while a prisoner at Carisbrook castle, her finger on an open Bible and pointing to the words, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Oh, come under the wings!

But now the summer day is almost passed, and the shadows of the house and barn and wagon shed have lengthened. The farmer, with scythe or hoe on shoulder, is returning from the fields. The oxen are unyoked. The horses are crunching the oats at the full bin. The air is bewitched of honeysuckle and wild brier. The milkman, pail in hand, is approaching the barnyard. The fowls, keeping early hours, are collecting their young, "Cluck!" "Cluck!" "Cluck!" and soon all the eyes of that feathered nursery are closed.

The bachelors of the winged tribe have ascended to their perch, but the hens, in a motherhood divinely appointed, take all the risk of a slumber on the ground, and all night long the wings will stay outspread, and the little ones will not utter a sound. Thus at sundown, lovingly, safely, completely, the hen broods her young. So, if we are the Lord's, the evening of our life will come. The heats of the day will have passed. There will be shadows, and we cannot see far. The work of life will be about ended.

The hawks of temptation that hovered in the sky will have gone to the woods and folded their wings. Sweet silences will come down. The air will be redolent with the breath of whole arbors of promises sweeter than jasmine or evening primrose. The air may be a little chill, but Christ will call us, and we will know the voice and heed the call, and we will come under the wings for the night—the strong wings, the soft wings, the warm wings—and without fear and in full sense of safety, and then we will rest from sundown to sunrise, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." Dear me, how many souls the Lord hath thus brooded!

Mothers, after watching over sick cradles and then watching afterward over wayward sons and daughters, at last themselves taken care of by a motherly God. Business men, after a lifetime struggling with the uncertainties of money markets, and the change of tariffs, and the underselling of men who because of their dishonesties can afford to undersell, and years of disappointment and struggle, at last under wings where nothing can perturb them any more than a bird of prey which is ten miles off disturbs a chick at midnight brooded in a barnyard.

My text has its strongest application for people who were born in the country, wherever you may now live, and that is the majority of you. You cannot hear my text without having all the rustic scenes of the old farmhouse come back to you. Good old days they were. You knew nothing much of the world, for you had not seen the world.

By law of association you cannot recall the brooding hen and her chickens without seeing also the barn, and the haymow, and the wagon shed, and the house, and the room where you played, and the fireside with the big backlog before which you sat, and the neighbors, and the burial, and the wedding, and the deep snowbanks, and hear the village bell that called you to worship, and seeing the horses which, after pulling you to church, stood around the old clapboarded meeting house, and those who sat at either end of the church pew, and indeed all the scenes of the first 14 years, and you think of what you were then and of what you are now, and all these thoughts are aroused by the sight of the old hencoop.

Some of you had better go back and start again. In thought return to that place and hear the cluck and see the outspread feathers and come under the wing and make the Lord your portion and shelter and warmth, preparing for everything that may come, and so avoid being classed among those described by the closing words of my text, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, and ye would not." Ah, that throws the responsibility upon us! "Ye would not." Alas, for the "would nots!" If the wandering broods of the farm heed not their mother's call and risk the hawk and dare the freshet and expose themselves to the frost and storm, surely their calamities are not their mother's fault. "Ye would not!" God would, but how many would not!

When a good man asked a young woman who had abandoned her home and who was deploring her wretchedness why she did not return, the reply was: "I dare not go home. My father is so provoked he would not receive me home." "Then," said the Christain man, "I will test this." And so he wrote to the father, and the reply came back and in a letter marked outside "Immediate," and inside saying, "Let her come at once; all is forgiven." So God's invitation for you is marked "Immediate" on the outside, and inside it is written, "He will abundantly pardon."

Oh, ye wanderers from God and happiness and home and heaven, come under the sheltering wing. Under this call I see you turning from your old way to the new way, the living way, the gospel way. A vessel in the Bristol channel was nearing the rocks called the "Steep Holmes." Under the tempest the vessel was unmanageable, and the only hope was that the tide would change before she struck the rocks and went down, and so the captain stood on the deck, watch in hand. Captain and crew and passengers were pallid with terror. Taking another look at his watch and another look at the sea he shouted: "Thank God, we are saved! The tide has turned! One minute more and we would have struck the rocks."

Some of you have been a long while drifting in the tempest of sin and sorrow and have been making for the breakers. Thank God, the tide has turned. Do you not feel the lift of the billow? The grace of God that bringeth salvation has appeared to your soul, and in the words of Boaz to Ruth I commend you to "the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou hast come to trust."

## UNDER OUR FLAG.

### The New York Now Proudly Bears This Nation's Ensign.

President Harrison raised the American flag, in New York harbor, on the Inman Line steamer New York amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of a great multitude.

Those patriotic Americans who braved the storm to see the christening of the steamship as the Queen of the Naval Reserve of the Republic were amply rewarded. The ceremony of raising the flag on the first foster ship of this country was to have taken place at midday, but, owing to the delay of the train that carried President Harrison, it was not until ten minutes after 2 o'clock that the baptism occurred.

When President Harrison stepped upon the gang plank accompanied by Secretaries Foster, Tracy, Rusk and Elkins, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Private Secretary Halford and Mayor Gilroy, everybody on board was standing to receive him.

President Griscom, of the American line, stepped forward and welcomed him on board. The Naval Reserve were also drawn up to receive him. Mr. Griscom took the President by the arm and escorted him aft.

The Naval Reserve formed an escort to the President and his party and drew up in line across the deck, allowing no one to pass to the spot where the President stood in the stern. No one was with him besides these mentioned except the directors of the steamship company and Rear Admiral Walker of the Chicago. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

When all was ready the signal was given and the President raised the flag at 2:10 at the stern of the big ship. By a mechanical contrivance the flags from the three lofty spars were at the same time broken loose from their bonds, and in a moment were floating proudly in the breeze.

As the flag floated out all the vessels in sight dipped their pennants three times. As soon as the ropes were made fast, President Harrison turned and addressed the crowd who thronged the deck. He said:

"It gives me pleasure to consummate here to-day, by the act of lifting this flag, the efforts in support of a principle to which I give my hearty support.

"I have felt as a citizen and as President a mortification which every American must feel who examines into the standing of the United States in the merchant marine of the world.

"I believe we have reached an epoch in our development when we may successfully begin the work of carrying our share of the world's commerce upon the seas.

"We lift the flag to-day over one ship, a magnificent specimen of the naval art, one of the best on any sea.

"That event is interesting in itself, but its interest to me is in the fact that this ship is the type and precursor of many others."

President Harrison and his party started back for Washington at 4:20.

A new commander, and an American, is now in command of the New York. He is Captain Jamison, a graduate of the old American line, of Philadelphia. He was formerly in command of the Red Star liner Westernland, and is an American born and bred.

## BEAUREGARD DEAD.

### The Confederate General Expires Suddenly at New Orleans.

General P. G. T. Beauregard died suddenly at 10:20 o'clock a few nights ago at New Orleans, La. He had been ill for two weeks and was declared at the point of death ten days before, but was recovering when an unexpected change carried him off.

Pierre Gustave Toussaint Beauregard was was born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818, of French descent. He was educated at West Point, graduating in 1838, and entered the artillery. He was distinguished in the Mexican war at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo and was twice wounded. In 1853 he was placed in charge of the defenses of Louisiana, and in 1860 appointed Superintendent of West Point Academy. He resigned from the United States Army February 20, 1861, to accept a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. He was in command of the Confederate forts at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. He also commanded at Bull Run the same year, defeating General McDowell's forces. In 1862 he commanded a corps in the Army of the Mississippi, and on the death of General Johnston assumed chief command. He served with General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina until the surrender in 1865.

WHILE this country has been sufferiug from the severity of the weather it is reported that there has been a phenomenal absence of snow in the Swiss Alps. Transportation has been seriously hampered as the sledges, it is said, are useless, and the Julien pass is traversed on wheels, a midwinter circumstance said to be previously unknown.

THE total railroad mileage in North Carolina, according to the Railroad Commissioners' report just issued, is 3600 with a record of 135 persons killed and 323 injured. Of these, thirty-nine were killed and 127 injured on the Western North Carolina Road.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 5.

### Lesson Text: "Keeping the Sabbath," Neh. xiii., 15-22—Golden Text, Exodus xx., 8—Commentary.

This chapter gives an account of the discipliue of Nehemiah in separating from Israel the mixed multitude, and in cleansing Israel from all strangers with whom they had become entangled by marriage (verses 3, 30). It tells also of the discipline in reference to Sabbath desecration, which is our special lesson for the day; but before taking this up consider the dangers of being entangled and hindered by a mixed multitude. When Israel left Egypt a company of that kind went with them, and caused them much trouble (Ex. xii., 38; Num. xi., 4). Much trouble in the church to-day arises from the people who are half and half—the worldly church members who are neither one thing nor the other.

If any think that the restoration under Zerubbabel and the reformation of Ezra and Nehemiah fulfilled the prophecies concerning restoration, let them compare Isa. xiv., 1-3, with Neh. ix., 36, 37. If any think that we are now in the millennial age, or that the church with her present zeal will bring that age, let them be honest enough to believe what is written, and they will surely see that the Lord Himself must come for Isreal's restoration and to introduce the millennial age (Ps. cii., 16; Acts iii., 19-21).

15. "In those days saw I in Judah some treading wine presses on the Sabbath." Then he enumerates their other deeds of Sabbath breaking and says that he testified against them. The Sabbath was instituted in Eden before ever sin entered this world, and when God wrote with His finger the Ten Commandments on two tablets of stone He said, "Remember the Sabbath day." That man should give unto God one-seventh of his time is a law from the beginning and of perpetual obligation.

16. "There dwelt men of Tyre, also, who sold on the Sabbath unto the children of Judah, and in Jerusalem." God gives His laws to His children because they are His children. He gave no laws to Israel until He had redeemed them from Egypt. No man can be saved by the deeds of the law, but only by the grace of God, but being saved through Jesus Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness for every one that believeth, it is then, and only then, that the righteousness of the law can be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (Rom. iii., 20, 24; x., 4; viii., 4). Those who know not God know no Sabbath, but the people of Judah should have shown the men of Tyre that they kept holy the Sabbath because of their God. There can be no trade with no buyers, and unless the people of Jerusalem had bought the men of Tyre had not sold.

17. "Then I contended with the nobles of Judah and said unto them, What evil thing is this that ye do and profane the Sabbath day?" In verse 11 we read that he contended with them because they had forsaken the house of God. The house of God was Israel's center, and the laws of God their especial delight, if they were Israelites indeed; but they were prone to forsake His house and despise His word (II Chron. xxxvi., 16), and for this they went to Babylon. Now that they have returned from captivity and left their idols their hearts still wander from God and His laws. And so it was long after, in the days of Malachi, when they robbed God in tithes and offerings and said that it was vain to serve God (Mal. iii., 8, 14).

18. "Did not our fathers thus? Yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by profaning the Sabbath." Although judgment had overtaken their fathers, yet they continue in the same sins, for not until the Ethiopian can change his skin and the leopard his spots can those do good who are accustomed to do evil (Jer. xiii., 23). "An empty man will get understanding when a wild ass's colt is born a man" (Job. xi., 12, R. V., margin). Nothing will make man what he ought to be but a new heart, a birth from above, and this is a new creation accomplished by the word and the spirit of God. It is the gift of God (Ezek. xxxvi., 26), and nothing can deprive one of it but refusal to receive it.

19. "And some of my servants set I at the gates, that there should be no burden brought in on the Sabbath day." There is such a thing as compelling law breakers to be obedient, and if our city rulers had the spirit of Nehemiah there would not be the Sabbath desecration which is increasingly and alarmingly prevalent in all our cities. God will hold our rulers responsible for all that they can prevent of evil and do not. But to be personal, there are such commands as these for believers. "Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us." "Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit." "Put off the old man, with his deeds" (Heb. xii., 1; II Cor. vii., 1, Col. iii., 9). And these we are bound to obey if we would know in our daily life anything of the meaning of true Sabbath rest.

20. "So the merchants and sellers of all kind of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice." The perseverance of the doers of evil ought to put to shame the followers of Jesus. Those who desire to do away with the Sabbath are oftimes more united and persevering than those who bear the name of Jesus and ought to stand for His holy day. Oh, to be filled with the Spirit of God and have at heart the interests of His kingdom!

21. "From that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath." He testified against them and threatened to lay hands on them, then they saw that he meant it, and desisted. We live in the Nineteenth Century, in the most advanced period of the world's history, but where are the Nehemiahs and the Daniels, and the men who have at heart above all things the honor and glory of God? To come again to the topic of a little while ago—the Sabbath is the soul of a believer—we will not know it until we stand as decidedly against every besetting sin and every phase of the self life as did Nehemiah against these Sabbath breakers.

22. "Remember me, Oh my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of Thy mercy." The proper men were set apart to see that the Sabbath should be santified, and they were men ceremonially clean. We must be clean in heart and life if we would be of use to our Lord against evil and evildoers. As to keeping His holy day, be sure that our own ways or pleasure or words are not in order on that day, but the whole day is for Him and Him only (Isa. lviii., 13, 14). See how Nehemiah, after all his efforts in the service of God, takes refuge in the mercy of God. By grace are we saved, in grace we stand, and it is grace that shall be brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ. Salvation from beginning to end is all of grace, but for our works we shall be rewarded if done unto Him (Eph. ii., 8, 10; Rom. iv., 5; xiv., 10; I Cor. iii., 11-15).—Lesson Helper.

A SECOND STREET dry goods dealer advertises the strange fact that his stock of handkerchiefs is not to be sneezed at.—Philadelphia Record.

## A Man's Domestic Responsibilities.

Much has been said and written about the beauties of domestic harmony and the responsibility of the wife in the way of making the home pleasant; bnt it is only once in a while that one picks up a paragraph that touches upon the duties of the husband in this respect. Whatever her cares, troubles or perplexities, the wife is required to meet her husband with a smile and have everything in apple-pie order, if she would live up to the ideal of the right kind of a wife.

It would seem to thoughtful persons that a certain share of the responsibility rests with the husband and the father. First of all, as far as temporal needs go, he must supply the family with the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life, according to his means. If his family move in certain circles, it rests with him as a sacred obligation to do his best to provide them surroundings appropriate to their situation. If he is unable to do this, the next best thing for him to do is to take them from their environments to some less expensive locality and possibly into other associations. This, indeed, is a most excellent and proper thing for families who have lived beyond their means and find retrenchment necessary.

Economy should never begin by cutting off the things that make the inner home-life pleasant. It is often the case that the comforts are cut off and the show remains. No man should permit this, under any circumstances. One of the common errors of domestic life is the lack of confidence between husband and wife, and also the lack of necessary appropriation to carry on household affairs. Men of wealth frequently insist on, year after year, paying all the bills, and never put into the hands of the family sufficient money for even the most trifling expenditures.

How a man can expect his children to grow up with any sound ideas of financial affairs if he manages them in this way, passes comprehension. It is every man's duty to provide for the judicious training for his boy and girl in money matters as much as he provides them with food and clothing. Every child should understand the value of money, should be called upon to use it and be held to a strict account for its expenditure. No matter what the wealth or poverty of the parents, this is an imperative rule. The boy and girl whose every bill is paid for them, can never know the value of money or how to prudently provide themselves with the necessities of life. Some day, when they are left fatherless and come into possession of their portion of the estate, it goes to the winds. And what wonder? The father, from the very earliest childhood, has taken the course of which this folly is the legitimate result.

No one can know, without practical experience, what it costs to live; and no one, who has never been taught the judicious handling of financial responsibilities, is able to comprehend how easy it is to make mistakes in this respect. —*N. Y. Ledger.*


### Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B O'Connor & Sons.


—All the gold in the world (not counting that still in a virgin state) would not make a block of more than 613 cubic yards. A cube of the above dimensions could be put in a room 24 feet each way.

## Tombstone, Arizona.

Tombstone is the name of a prosperous city in Arizona. In this city resides a gentleman, James Duncan, who at one time worked at blacksmithing in Mapleton. We have frequently heard the inquiry in the school room and out of it, How did the city get such a queer name? The following answers the question:

Richard Schiefflin, Los Angeles, was at the Palmer yesterday, and attracted considerable attention by his peculiar Western attire and long flowing hair, says the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Schiefflin was famous a few years ago as the discoverer of Tombstone, in Arizona. He was a poor prospector on the Arizona desert, in search of gold which he believed was located in the southern part of the Territory.

After getting a "grub stake" at a store in Yuma he started out alone to cross the arid waste lying west of Yuma. As he left the town he was told that instead of finding gold he would find his tombstone. For weeks the daring prospector struggled on until his provisions were nearly exhausted.

One night, while camping beside a small dry stream, he was obliged to dig in the sand of the river bed to get water, and while thus employed unearthed several nuggets of gold.

The next day he staked his claim and started back to Yuma, where he reported that he found his tombstone, but that it was lined with golden nuggets. From this the present city of Tombstone sprung, and to day "Dick" Schiefflin is one of the wealthiest men in Los Angeles.

## Artificial Maple Sugar.

Decoctions or extracts of the wood or bark of trees are frequently used for flavoring sirups or sugars. Different extracts differ in taste. The hickory it is said yields an extract that will impart the flavor of the maple, and Daily's method of producing artificial maple sirup or sugar is as follows:

Make an extract of hickory bark or wood by allowing water to percolate through the same. The bark or wood may be ground, or sawdust therefrom used. Hot water may be used, or the material boiled in water. The strength of the extract may be increased by increase of the quantity of the wood or bark.

To one gallon of hot or boiling sugar-sirup add say three tablespoonfuls of the hickory extract. It is said the effect of the extract is to produce a flavor that renders the sirup indistinguishable from genuine maple sugar. If the sirup is boiled down, a sugar resembling maple sugar in taste is produced. —*Scientific American.*


### Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

### Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

### Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.


## A Woman Buying Stamps.

"How many stamps do you sell for a quarter?" she said to the stamp clerk at the postoffice.

"Twenty-five one-cent ones or twelve two-cent ones Ma'am."

"Don't you give back the odd cent change?"

"Certainly."

"Are they the Columbian stamps or the old kind?"

"I can give you either."

"Don't the old style ones come a little cheaper now?"

"No, ma'am."

"I thought they would. They're out of style, you know."

"The government receives them the same as the new ones in payment of postage, and many people prefer them."

"But their red color doesn't match some styles of envelopes."

"I can't help that."

"Couldn't you send me a dozen of the old two-cent ones for fifteen cents?"

"No, ma'am."

"Couldn't you on Friday?"

"No, ma'am."

"But that's bargain day in the stores."

"Possibly, but not at the postoffice."

"When is your bargain day?"

"We don't have any."

"Not have any bargain day! Well, I never. And my husband told me that the postoffice was run on business principles."—*Harper's Bazar.*

### SALTILLO.

The many sick of the town are improving.

George A. Parks is lying seriously ill at this writing.

Many of our town folks attend the protracted meeting at Three Springs.

Arnold Green and family, of Huntingdon, are visiting friends in Hare's valley.

T. F. Wagoner, of Woodvale, a former resident of this place, was visible on our streets on Saturday.

The Huntingdon County Pomona Grange convened in the new hall of Hare's valley Summit Grange, No. 933, on Thursday and Friday of last week, at which time the said hall was dedicated by state lecturer, J. T. Ailman. The Grange is said to be in a flourishing condition.

### LATTA GROVE.

Several persons are afflicted with chickenpox in this section.

Geo. W. Taylor has been hauling quite a number of logs to the Cassville saw mill.

Samuel Green is making preparations to build a new bank barn the coming summer.

Mrs. Wm. Smith expects to make a visit to the capital of this state in the near future.

A public meeting of the Grange was held in the M. E. church on the evening of the 23d ult. There was quite a large attendance.

Mrs. John Dougherty and children, of Mifflin county, visited during the past week at the residence of Isaac Dell.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LOW ARM, $20.00

Drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, nickel rings, and a full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for testimonials to Co-operative Sewing Machine Co., 201 S. 11th St., Phila., Pa.

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New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
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AND CHILDREN'S
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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
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The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2,30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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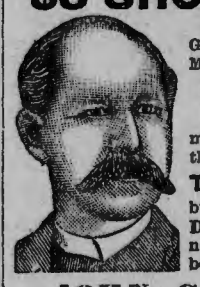

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